AUCTION SALES.
By ELISON & FOSTER.
GREAT PEREMPTOR[Y]
AUCTION SALE
OF
One Hundred
Choice Boulevard Lo[ts]
FRONTING
ON SOUTH HALSTED,
[G]reen, Peoria, Sangamon, [and]
Morgan-sts.,
CORNER OF
HALSTED-ST. AND FIFTY-FIFTH-
ST. BOULEVARD,
MONDAY,
NOVEMBER 4, 1872,
ON THE PREMISES.
[T]hese lots are in Subdivision of the ... the S. E. 1-4 of Section 8, 38, 14. ... splendidly located, being on Halsted-... within 90 feet of the Boulevards, ... improvements, and are of easy access ... P. Ft. W. & Chicago Railway. ... property is very desirable for residence, ... situated in a district where property is ... rising in value, they present excellent ad[van]tages for an investment or speculation.
A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN
... leave Madison-st. Depot at 10 o'clock ... on day of sale, stopping at Burlington ... Archer-av., Trumbull-st., ... [Roc]k Island Car Shops, returning at ... p. m.
A FREE LUNCH
... also be provided. Terms of Sale, ... Purchaser assumes $100 on each lot ... 2d of September, 1875. Balance in ... two years, or in instalments of three ... as preferred, with interest on ... payments at 8 per cent, payable ... 5 per cent discount will be made ... TITLE PERFECT. A complete ... of title will be furnished to every ... and warrantee deed given. The ... [accom]modations are ample for all who wish ... this sale, or take a free ride and view ... improvements in that locality. ... per cent deposit will be required at time ... ELISON & FOSTER, Auct'rs.
Dry Goods,
[CL]OTHING, WOOLLENS, HOS[I]ERY, NOTIONS, ETC.
... on WEDNESDAY morning, Nov. 6, at ... at our salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st. ... this sale many consignments which must be ... of shippers.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
BANKRUPT STOCK
BOOTS AND SHOES,
[Gen]ts' Furnishing Goods, Shirts and [D]rawers, Clothing, Piece Goods, etc.
AT AUCTION
ON
[THU]RSDAY Morning, Nov. 7, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at our SALES ROOMS, 85 and 87 Market-st.
By order of GEO. B. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
SOUTH SIDE
[Re]sidence Property
AT AUCTION,
[Fri]day, November 8, at 2 o'clock p. m.,
ON THE PREMISES.
[Hou]se and Lot No. 750 Cottage Grove-av., [betwe]en Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth ... front.
... house has eight rooms, lot 42 feet front ... feet deep. Title perfect, with abstract ... of Sale, $2,000 cash, $2,000 in one ... balance in five years with 10 per cent ... Cottage Grove-av. cars run past ... property.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
85 and 87 Market-st.
By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.
Dry Goods,
... Goods, Hosiery, Knit Goods, Notions, &c.,
... a large line of KID and BERLIN GLOVES,
AT AUCTION,
[O]N TUESDAY, NOV. 5, AT 9½ A. M.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.
[H]AVE ANOTHER LARGE LOT
OF THOSE
[R]ochester and New York city Women's, Misses' and Child[ren's] Serge, Foxed, Oil, Goat and [B]utton and Polish
BOOTS & SHOES,
THAT WE SHALL SELL
AT AUCTION,
[WED]NESDAY, Nov. 6, at 9 1-2 a. m.
... that the above are in addition to our usual ... Sale of
Boys' and Youths', Women's, [Mis]ses', and Children's Wear.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.
PROMPT DELIVERY
[A]LL BOOTS AND SHOES
... bought at our Wednesday Sale of Nov. 6 ... arranged for, and buyers can depend upon find... ELEGANT STOCK and GET THEIR PUR... HOME PROMPTLY.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
[WES]TERN FURNITURE
... and housekeepers will find it for their in... make an effort to attend its sale at auction on ..., Nov. 7, at 9½ a. m., by
GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.
SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
[T]hursday, Nov. 7, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
... more attractive than any of our previous large sales of
China Ware, German Toys and Fancy Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.
[Gr]eat Bargains!
Forced sale at auction of
[R]ESIDENCE LOTS
... Addition to Holstein, corner Robey ... Sale to take place on the grounds, ... 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. Perfect ... An omnibus will leave the Sherman House ... sharp, for accommodation of those w...
W. O. OSGOOD & CO.,

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1872. NUMBER 78.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CARD!

To the Trade.

The Horse Distemper having [pro]ved so severe as to temporarily [pre]vent delivery of goods at the [vari]ous Railroad Depots, by the [ord]inary means, we have this day [ma]de arrangements to deliver all [goo]ds ordered of us, at all the rail[road] depots named below, by [mea]ns of a Steam Barge, via river, [which] arrangement to hold good un[til] horses can be again used:

[C., B.] Burlington & Quincy, W. J. Quan & Co.,
[C. &] Northwestern, Hurlbut & Edsall,
[C.,] Rock Island & Pacific, Boies, Fay & Conkey,
[C. &] Alton, Warner, Marston & Felix,
[P.], Ft. W. & Chicago, Harmon, Messer & Co.,
[Illinois] Central.

OX TEAMS.

[W]e are happy to inform our [custom]ers that we have secured Ox [tea]ms, and that there will be no [dela]y in the shipment of goods [from] our house.

[MI]LLER BROS. & KEEP,
[Wh]olesale Hardware & Cutlery,
19 Lake-st.

No Delay!

[On a]ccount of HORSE DISTEM[PER.] All orders will be filled [pro]mptly, and shipped same [day] received.

[FIE]LD, LEITER & CO.
Madison and Market-sts.

[STI]LL ON EARTH!

[Ha]ve accomplished under the circum[stances] the delivery of all Express matter [con]signed to consignees in Chicago up to this ..., and having forwarded all matter [entrust]ed to us by regular connecting trains, [we can] now safely say to all our Chicago [patrons] that they may rely upon it that all [goods e]ntrusted to us will be not only de[livered] but will be forwarded promptly by [trai]n arriving and departing from our ... are unable at present to make our ... but as soon as we can our cus[tomers] will be promptly notified through our ...
H. D. COLVIN, Agent,
[Main] Office United States Express Com[pany], 59 & 61 West Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE.

[C]HEAP LOTS.
[M]UST BE SOLD.

... Halsted and Burling-sts., between Centre ... at $600 to $800 each. These lots are 25x... just outside the fire limits, in a good neigh... street cars, schools, &c. Title perfect.
CHAPMAN & BARBER,
90 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

WANTED.

WANTED.

[Equ]itable Life Assurance Society of the [United] States, whose business is larger than [an]y other in the world, want three or [four of] the best men in the city to represent the [Society] here as Agents and Solicitors. Apply [at the] office of the Northwestern Department, [cor. D]earborn and Washington-sts.

WANTED.

... experience, who is acting as Agent or Bro... INSURANCE, to join a party from the East, ... Agencies of several responsible and well-... companies. Apply at DICKSON & COOPER'S, ...-st., from 9 to 12 a. m.

FINANCIAL.

WHY NOT

... Claims, Bills, Notes, Accounts, &c. ... the country, to FRASIER'S MERCAN[TILE COLL]ECTION AGENCY, for collection. No attor... East Madison-st.

[Loa]ns Negotiated

... in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
160 East Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

... old, well-broken, matched Oxen. Took ... two years at Iowa State Fair. Apply to
S. B. CHASE & CO.,
175 South Water-st.

[HEN]RY S. JAFFRAY
ARCHITECT,
[Remov]ed to No. 88 EAST WASHING[TON-ST.,] near Dearborn.

[Lette]rs & Bill-Head Boxes,
[Cul]ver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

[J.] M. W. JONES,
STATIONER,
[PRINTER] & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
... and Office Outfits a specialty. 68 Ca...

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

... A. F. & A. M.—Regular Com... ... at 7½ o'clock, at their ... Work on F. C. Degree. ...

WASHINGTON.

General Dent as a Claim Agent for a Pecuniary Consideration.

A New Treasury Bill to be Presented to Congress.

Chief Justice Chase in Feeble Condition.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENERAL DENT'S PURCHASABLE INFLUENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Judge Dent, who practices law before the President, is now outdone by General F. T. Dent, who sells his influence with foreign countries for contingent fees. In a suit between two claim agents here which comes up to-morrow for a hearing, and where an injunction is asked for to restrain the defendant from collecting anything further in the way of fees, on behalf of what is known as the Captain Williams' Claims against New Zealand, a contract has been put in evidence, which sets forth the following facts: That F. T. Dent, in consideration of 15 per cent, agrees ... this claim against the British Gover[nment] ... to use his influence for its ... A guarantee from a re... party accompanies the contract, pro[viding] that Dent shall act in good faith in carrying out the intent of the contract.

A NEW TREASURY BILL.

A bill has been prepared by the Treasury Department, to be presented to Congress in December, revising the laws in relation to an Independent Treasury, in which many important changes are proposed. The title of the bill is as follows:

A bill to provide for the designation of an Independent Treasury of the United States; to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relative to the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, and to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States, and United States disbursing officers and agents.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

At the meeting of the Army of Northern Virginia, resolutions were passed commending the sarcophagus now in the course of construction at Lexington, Va., to the memory of General Lee, and recommending that the ladies of the South hold memorial meetings, and, on the next anniversary of the birth of the Southern Chieftain, take such measures as seem to them best for collecting money on that day, to be specially appropriated to the decoration of his tomb.

THE LEESBURG POISONING CASE.

The trial of Mrs. Lloyd just terminated, for the poisoning of her children, still continues to be the staple topic of discussion at Leesburg. She finds public opinion so much against her, notwithstanding her acquittal, that she avows her purpose to leave soon for Illinois, where she has a brother residing.

THE STANTON PORTRAIT.

The portrait of Secretary Stanton, painted for the old Washington City Government and placed in the former Council Chamber in the City Hall, has just been removed, at the instance of E. L. Stanton, son of the late Secretary, who supplied in its place another portrait just finished by a Washington artist. The latter is said to be one of the finest portraits in existence of the Great War Secretary.

The body of the

LATE SECRETARY RAWLINS

is still in the public vault at the Congressional Cemetery, but a few days since General Babcock and a brother of the deceased went to the cemetery, and selected a site for the burial of the remains, in the southwest section of the inclosure.

THE UNITED STATES JUDGES.

It is proposed to revive the measure in Congress, the coming session, for the retirement of the United States Judges on a pension, when they become mentally or physically incompetent to discharge their duties. There are now several instances where the incumbents would be glad to do so, but they are too poor to resign. The report in regard to the failing condition of Chief Justice Chase's health are only too reliable, and confirmed by the nearest associates. The grave statement is made that, unless he ceases entirely from mental labor, his decease may be almost momentarily looked for. It is still insisted that he will make a trip to the Pacific coast before the winter season.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

The report of the Postmaster, Fauld, of Cincinnati, to the Post Office Department for the month of October, shows that there were 50 letter carriers employed, who received $4,153, and that the incidental expenses of the office were $13,750; 405,665 mail, 67,847 local letters, and 85,137 newspapers were delivered, and 308,... letters and 21,383 newspapers were collected.

TONNAGE DUES.

Under Article 4 of the Convention between Belgium and the United States, dated July 17, 1858, it was agreed that steam vessels of the United States and of Belgium, engaged in regular navagation between the United States and Belgium, should be exempt in both countries from the payment of duties of tonnage, anchorage buoys, and lighthouses. At the time the treaty was made it was regarded as a concession to the United States, as we were then striving to maintain reciprocity. Recently a Belgian line of steamships has commenced running between Antwerp and New York. The agent, when called on for tonnage dues amounting to about $400, claimed exemption under the terms of the treaty, and paid them under protest. The Treasury officials were highly surprised to find the clause in the treaty, but had nothing to do but to refund. The "most favored nation clause," as it is called, and which is in all the treaties of commerce and navigation with European maritime nations, provides that any particular favor granted to other nations, in respect to commerce and navigation, shall immediately become common to the contracting party, who shall enjoy the same freely. This discovery of the above clause, by the Belgian agent, has caused the British, German, and French Ministers to inform the State Department that under the terms of existing treaties they now claim the same privileges for the steamship lines of their respective countries. This will involve a loss of over $100,000 in tonnage dues annually, and the reciprocal privilege amounts to nothing now or prospectively. It is in our power, however, to give notice of an abrogation of the Belgian treaty in twelve months from date of notice, but that would be virtually a confession that the United States never expects to have future lines of steamships.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE UTE DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Ute delegation called on the President this morning to say "Good-bye," and express their entire satisfaction with the arrangements made for their maintenance of friendly relations with the United States in future, in virtue of which the present reservation of 750,000 acres is to be thrown open to all the Utes of Utah, Colorado (some 13,000 in number), and stocked so as to give them a start in civilized life.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—A Washington special says that the office of Indian Commissioner is so strongly urged upon Assistant Secretary Cowan by the President, Secretary Delano, the Board of Peace Commissioners, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Methodist Conferences that it is thought that this gentleman will feel bound to withdraw his refusal and take the office.

THE ARMY REPORT.

General Sherman will submit no extended report on the army this year. During the year to come he may have an opportunity to apply some of the ideas picked up in his observation of foreign establishments.

A Horrible Crime.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 4.—An inquest is being held on the body of Georgiana Lovering, the young girl, 14 years old, who, it now seems, had been decoyed into the woods and ravished, and then murdered, by Franklin B. Evans, her great uncle, who is 60 years old. Evans is in custody.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—Probabilities: In the Northwest, and thence over the upper lakes and Michigan, brisk northeasterly to southeasterly winds, with threatening weather and rain extending with southeasterly winds to Tennessee and the lower Mississippi Valley. In the Gulf States, brisk southeasterly winds, with threatening weather and rain for the South Atlantic States, increasing cloudiness and occasional rain, with possibly brisk northeasterly winds. On the lower lakes, easterly to southeasterly winds and cloudy weather will prevail. In New England and the Middle States, light northwesterly winds and partially cloudy weather. Warning signals are ordered for New Orleans, Mobile, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Grand Haven.

FOREIGN.

The Cholera in the Continental Cities.

Continuance of the Inundations in Italy.

The Golden Wedding of the King and Queen of Saxony.

Rioting in England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—A London despatch from Tiverton says that the election there for members of Parliament, to-day, is being conducted amid great excitement. Vigilance committees have been formed by both parties. One voter, while depositing his ballot, dropped dead from heart disease. The Liberal candidate is W. N. Massey; the Conservative, J. W. Waldroud.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A despatch from Sheffield, at noon, to-day, reports that some rioting had taken place in that city, and that the police had arrested five of the ringleaders. The cause of the disorder is not reported.

The demonstrations against closing the saloons in Liverpool during certain hours on Sunday were renewed yesterday. At one place a crowd numbering 10,000, which was being addressed by speakers in opposition to the act, was dispersed by the police.

An American seaman was before the Courts in Bow street to-day, on the charge of murder committed on the high seas. He was arrested under the Extradition Treaty with the United States, at the instance of Mr. Nuna, the American Vice Consul General. At the examination of the accused, the representative of the United States failed to make out a *prima facie* case of murder. The evidence showed that the case was only one of manslaughter, and the Justice decided that that degree of crime did not come under the provisions of the treaty. Vice Consul Nunn concurred, and the prisoner was discharged.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The excitement over the defeat of the Country Reform bill has subsided. The bill will again be introduced on the reopening of the Diet.

The Emperor of Russia has written an autograph letter to Prince Charles, brother of the Emperor of Germany, on the occasion of his fiftieth anniversary, and announcing his appointment to the honorary Colonelcy of a Russian regiment. The Czar calls to mind the glorious deeds of the allied armies of Prussia and Russia, when fighting in the holy cause, and hopes the ties of friendship between the two countries will endure for generations.

DRESDEN, Nov. 4.—The golden wedding of the King and Queen of Saxony was celebrated here to-day with splendid ceremonies. The occasion was made remarkable by the presence of the Emperor, Empress, and Crown Prince of Germany, who thus give proof of the complete restoration of good feeling between the German and Saxon Courts.

Among the titled guests were also four Dukes of Saxony, the Archduke Charles Louis of Austria, two Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg, and the Count of Flanders.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—European advices say that Marshal Bazaine is not expected to live through his trial.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—France will pay to Germany, this week, 200,000,000 francs, and will continue to make similar installments until the end of the year, so that on the 1st of January only two milliards of the war indemnity will remain unpaid.

The report which first appeared in the *Gaulois*, that the German Ambassador had demanded of Thiers a disavowal of General Ducrot's order of the day, is pronounced untrue.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—Armed Carlists have appeared on the frontier near the town of Figueras. They stopped three diligences, turned the passengers out, and robbed and stripped them. Two persons were wounded, an English passenger and a postillion.

Prime Minister Zorilla is slightly ill.

In Congress, to-day, Deputy Maisonave complained of the manner in which the Spanish coast-guards were treated at Gibraltar when in pursuit of smugglers. They crossed into British territory and denounced the insolence of the occupiers of Spanish soil.

ITALY.

TURIN, Nov. 4.—The inundation along the banks of the Po continues. Mantua, which was threatened, has so far escaped.

THE CHOLERA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Despatches from Vienna, Prague, and Berlin note the appearance of the cholera at all those places.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—All the Wall street markets, except gold, were dull to-day, owing to political stir. The gold market has been exceptionally active, the feature having been the artificial scarcity of cash gold, which cost borrowers as high as 1¼ per cent for to-day's deliveries. On Friday and Saturday last immense speculative sales were made apparently by firms which have the reputation of being in close relations with the Treasury at Washington. The large holders of gold, notably one of the Canada banks, took advantage of the oversold condition of the market, and compelled borrowers to pay to-day's exorbitant rates.

Owing to the gold operations, money was stringent at 7 currency to 7 gold, but, just before the close of bank hours, brokers' balances were lent as low as 6 per cent. The closing quotation was 6 to 7. Prime business paper is still quoted at 10 to 12.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was dull and unsettled. The leading drawers reduced the rates.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were very dull.

On the Stock Exchange scarcely anything was done.

PRODUCE.

The demand for flour was chiefly confined to low grades. These are steady, and really good not plenty. Medium amber wheat extra was dull and heavy; choice family steady, but quiet; superfine in fair demand. At the close the market was quiet; good shipping firm and scarce; choice family very strong. There was a firmer feeling in wheat, but the demand was moderate. The supply was liberal of spring. The market closes quiet and tame; shippers hold off. Winter firm. Pork steady and moderately active. Moderate trade in cut meats; bacon active for short delivery. Lard quiet and steady.

Allegheny Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 4.—CATTLE—Market unchanged; arrivals heavy; best, $6.25 to $6.50; stock, $3.00 to $3.50; prospects slow.

SHEEP—Market slow; arrivals fair; best, $5.25 to $5.50; prospects slow.

HOGS—Market firm; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5.00 to $5.10; Yorkers, $5.60 to $4.70; prospect fair.

NEW YORK.

Woodhull and Claflin Indicted by the Grand Jury.

Arrest of Stephen Pearl Andrews, the "Alwato" Philosopher.

The Broadway Underground Railroad Suit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—In less than half an hour, to-day, the United States Grand Jury found three indictments against Mrs. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin. At 11 o'clock, the halls and lobbies of the Federal building were crowded. The vestibule was soon rendered almost impassable by the multitude. About noon, Woodhull & Claflin alighted from a carriage opposite the Federal building. They were in custody of the Deputy Marshal, who conducted them through a passage which had been made with difficulty. The defendants looked pale and agitated. Soon after they had taken their seats, Mr. Howe informed them they had been summarily indicted and would not be allowed a preliminary examination.

"Why," said Mrs. Woodhull, "this is persecution. One of the Sunday papers has published the very same article that we have been arrested for publishing."

When Commissioner Osborne called the case, the District Attorney said: "I desire to state, your Honor, that the Grand Jury have found indictments against the defendants, and that removes the case from your Honor's jurisdiction."

Mr. Howe. I can only confess that I have heard the fact with surprise. Judge Reymart and myself have come here to-day prepared to go on with an examination in this case. We appear in behalf of these ladies, whom I say avowedly are being persecuted. They are charged with mailing an obscene paper, but their paper is in no sense obscene. Indeed, sir, this blow is one against the entire freedom of the press. I notice that the indictments do not contain any reference to the charges. We are ready to show that there is not a word of obscenity in the matter for which my clients have been indicted. They are victims of a cruel persecution, instigated by private malice from a source that dare not come into court to show its malignity. They have come here prepared to defend themselves. I desire to say that if they are to be punished, then the Holy Bible itself and the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge may be suppressed. There is no telling, your Honor, where this persecution may end.

Commissioner Osborne. Without passing upon the merits of this case, or the character of defendants' journal, my duty now is to dismiss this complaint, a higher tribunal, the Grand Jury, having passed upon it. He now directed a Marshal to serve bench warrants upon the defendants and retain them in custody till they receive bail.

It is rumored to-night that these two notorious women will be railroaded through the Court and committed to the Albany Penitentiary before next Saturday.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Francis P. Byrne brought suit against the New York Central Underground Railway Company, to compel the performance of a contract with him. Byrne alleges that the Company made an agreement with him to build the road for $14,000,000 of bonds, and that he should buy the right of way for $8,500,000 of stock. The defendants demurred. There was no cause of action, and Judge Barret gave judgment in their favor, holding, among other reasons, that the breach of contract is not sufficiently alleged to warrant a decree for damages.

SUIT AGAINST BERGH.

Several of the stage companies have brought suit to restrain Mr. Bergh, of the Cruelty to Animals Society, from stopping their horses and arresting their drivers. The argument was adjourned to Wednesday.

WOODHULL AND CLAFLIN.

The United States Grand Jury indicted Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin to-day, and thus precluded their hearing before the United States Commissioner. Stephen Pearl Andrews has been also arrested, on the charge of being implicated with the dames.

Bench warrants were served upon the female defendants, and the bail fixed in the sum of $8,000 each, in default of which both were remanded to Ludlow Street Jail to await trial.

REFUSED REGISTRATION.

Judge Thompson, in the Brooklyn City Court to-day, denied the application of Hubbard Hendrinckson for an order to compel the registers to register his name. Hendrickson is a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, who came home to vote.

An Immense Railway Law-Suit.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 4.—The Union and Kansas Pacific Railroad Companies are before the District Court to-day. The Kansas Pacific brings suit for $1,000,000 damages against the Union Pacific for failure to comply with the provisions of an act of Congress, providing that no discrimination shall be made by one road against the other; and, also, to oblige the Union Pacific to comply with the said provisions. The attorneys for both companies are here conducting the case, the Union Pacific pleading that this Court has no jurisdiction without their voluntary appearance.

Minister Mori in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister, has been spending several days here, examining the Connecticut school system. On Friday evening "The Club" Company, the President and Professors of Yale and other prominent institutions held a special meeting, discussing with Mr. Mori his plans for progress in Japan. He is very hopeful for the future of his country, and hopes to devote his life to the promotion of education. All present were interested by his liberal, patriotic views.

Death on the Rail.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 4.—On Friday night two freight trains collided on the Huntington Broad Top Railroad. Conductor Bowser and three others were instantly killed, and another person was mortally injured.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOCKLAND, O., Nov. 4.—As a passenger train on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, at this place, was pulling out this morning two young men employed on the train attempted to get aboard. One of them succeeded, but the other, named Ross, fell under the train and one car passed over his body, cutting him in two and killing him instantly.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—William Ross, a newsboy, fell from a train on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Lockland, this morning, and was run over and killed.

Ocean Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 4.—The steamship Wyoming has arrived.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 4.—The steamship Silesia has arrived.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Arrived—The City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, and the City of Brussels.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The steamships Baltic, Polynesia, and City of New York have arrived out.

The New Whitworth Gun.

From the New York Times.

Sir Joseph Whitworth has now invented, we are told, a field gun, better than either the new nine-pounder or the new sixteen-pounder, of which the English press has lately told us so much. This latest cannon is made of compressed steel. It is strong enough to bear twice the usual charge of powder. At 100 yards, with a charge of two pounds and three-quarters, it can put a nine-pound bolt through a three-inch armor plate set at an angle of forty-five degrees; and, finally, this extraordinary weapon will throw a projectile over a clean space of six miles.

The way in which the strength requisite to get these results has been obtained is one, we think, which will prove important to other mechanicians, besides the makers of artillery. The new Whitworth gun is, as we have said, made of steel, and, although no exact description of its manufacture is at hand, we take it for granted that it is constructed of laminæ of twisted cylinders. By all the processes hitherto, steel has been more or less defective, and we suspect it is not made quite perfect by the new one. In each of the methods, the Bessemer included, air passes through iron, thus endowing the latter with the carbon, whose addition makes the difference between iron and steel. Now a greater or less portion of this air remains in the substance, and occasions holes and flaws. These, of course, weaken the steel and make it liable to break up. Sir Joseph Whitworth has met this difficulty by a new device. He has applied to the hot metal, while in course of manufacture, the tremendous pressure of twenty tons to the square inch, and has thus driven forth the atmospheric particles, the presence of which would otherwise diminish the stability of the gun. This expedient must, apparently, greatly increase the efficiency of batteries in the field. The advantages of the superiority of range are probably of much less moment, however, than those of the superiority of endurance and the economy of the charge. Artillery at great distances notoriously does little mischief, and unless from great heights, or from forts—the new gun being designed for the field—Sir Joseph's invention on this score is unlikely to be of exceptional service.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

The Board of Police, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, dismissed the charges against Officer Lagger of the Twenty-second Street Station, and appointed 200 special policemen to serve at the polls to-day.

Superintendent has ordered the police force to assist the county officers in closing up saloons to-day.

The dead body of a man was found at the corner of Paulina and Kinzie streets, yesterday afternoon, by a police officer, and was removed to the Chicago Avenue Station. It was subsequently identified as the body of Carl Gaerte, aged 38, who was Secretary to the Consul General of the German Empire at Shanghai, China, and was on a visit to this country for the benefit of his health. He was a confirmed invalid, and was stopping with his friend, Dr. Vincenz Vick, No. 141 North Paulina street. It is supposed that his death was caused by heart disease.

The Boston Baptists on Close Communion.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—At the weekly conference of the Baptist clergy of Boston and vicinity, to-day, the Committee on the subject of "Close Communion" reported as follows:

First, That Christian Baptism is the immersion of a believer in water in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and in profession of his faith in Christ.

Second, That the Christian churches ought to be composed of such regenerate persons only as have been baptized on profession of their faith in Jesus.

Third, That the Lord's Supper ought to be observed by Christian churches only.

Fourth, That an invitation of courtesy to partake of the emblems should be given to none but orderly members of the churches properly constituted.

The report was accepted.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Some excitement exists in Westchester County, N. Y., over discoveries of gold quartz there.

Thomas Carl, of Cassapolis, was burned to death at Dowagiac, Mich., on Saturday.

Half an inch of snow fell at Brunswick, Me., on Sunday night.

General Burnside arrived at New York, yesterday, from Europe.

The New York Produce Exchange will be closed to-day.

The Presidential election to-day occupied the attention of many of the New York preachers on Sunday.

Three men were suffocated to death by gas in a mineral well, in Avon, N. Y., which was opened on Sunday.

The large flouring mill of Charles Hesse, at Wittenburg, Perry County, Mo., was burned last Wednesday night. The loss is $40,000.

Wm. Holbrook's residence in Fort Wayne was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Cause of the fire unknown.

In a bar-room fight, in Cincinnati, on Sunday night, a man named Betse struck William Markland with a chair, and killed him.

Secretary Belknap arrived at his home in Keokuk, Iowa, last night. He was serenaded and made a brief speech.

The mill building of the Lochiel Rolling Mill Company, at Harrisburg, Pa., was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $70,000.

The Halifax steamer Hope, owned by Adam McKay, was burned to the water's edge while lying at her wharf at Mill Cove, Dartmouth, on Sunday. The loss is not stated.

There is a well-defined rumor in Peoria, that the Pan Handle Road has leased the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway for a long term of years.

John Hurley, *alias* William Graw, and George Thompson, *alias* Samuel Moody, two notorious thieves, escaped from Sing Sing Prison on Saturday night.

A man named McNaughton fell from the roof of a building in Rockford, yesterday afternoon, fracturing his skull. Some hopes of his recovery are still entertained.

A fire broke out yesterday morning, in Kansas City, in a commission-house near the Union Depot. Three buildings were burned and a fourth one damaged. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $1,700.

In the case of Burke, who was arrested at Windsor, Canada, for having broken jail at Indianapolis, the Canadian authorities yesterday decided to surrender him to the United States under the extradition treaty.

Private advices from Pomeroy, Ohio, state that the coal miners have struck for an increase of wages from 3½ to 4 cents per bushel, and that the salaried employes have demanded a corresponding advance of pay.

The pivot pier of the bridge over the Missouri River at St. Joseph reached bed rock yesterday. Two more piers remain to be sunk, and the contractors assert they will have the work completed ready for the crossing of the cars by the 10th of January.

The grocery stores of Richer & Kenner and McLean & Lester, at Chillicothe, Ill., were entered on Sunday night by burglars. Entrance was effected by boring a hole in the door and then pushing back the bolts. The amount stolen was not ascertained.

Gottfried Gibhard, of St. Louis, the young boy who was bitten in the hand seven weeks ago by a dog, died on Sunday night of hydrophobia, after suffering intensely for three days. This is the second death by hydrophobia that has occurred within a week.

At Decatur, Ind., will take place to-day the trial of John Steaght, for attempting to kill his brother-in-law, J. Richards, by shooting him last summer. Richards was in a critical condition for some time, but will now probably recover from the effects of the shot.

A man living near Burnettsville, Ind., was thrown from his wagon, yesterday, and fell to the ground. A barrel of cider, which was in the wagon at the time, fell on his leg, mashing it badly, and rendering amputation necessary, which was done just below the knee.

On Friday night a band of armed men went to the house of Samuel Hawkins, a negro living in Hickman Precinct, Fayette County, Ky., took him and his wife and daughter away in the direction of the Licking River, and, it is thought, drowned them. No cause is given for the outrage.

Colonel G. W. Battles, the man arrested at Warsaw, Ind., in September, on suspicion of having burglarized the Lake County Treasury safe in June previous, was yesterday discharged from custody, the evidence not being sufficient to convict him. No person who saw the man at Crown Point previous to the burglary was found willing to swear positively to his identity, although many feel convinced in their own minds that he is the man sought for.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The week opens with a very light movement in all branches of trade. Cotton goods are strong and the price generally steady, but with rather less firmness in some makes of bleached shirtings, although quotations are unchanged. The correct price for Wamsutta bleached shirtings is 17½c, lower prices having been inadvertently given by a jobbing house. Rolled piccounetts are in good demand at reduced rates. Prints are also in fair request for filling orders, and stocks in first hands are light. Foreign goods are very quiet.

POLITICAL.

The Louisiana State Election---Victory Claimed by Both Parties.

The Day Before the Battle---Preparations and Anticipations.

Comments of the New York Press.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The political canvass is closing to-night with excitement running high, particularly on State and city issues. The turmoil and confusion of the triangular fight for the Mayoralty was increased to-day by the rumored withdrawal of Havemeyer, which he denies in a card to be published to-morrow. The question of who is to be Mayor is now purely one of conjecture, so complicated are the divisions of the factions and the obliteration of old party lines. In the pools sold, O'Brien and Havemeyer alternate frequently as favorites, with Lawrence far in the rear.

The official programme for supervising the polls to-morrow is more extensive than ever before, and the deputies are empowered to make arrests at discretion.

To-morrow being a legal holiday in New York, the Financial and Commercial Exchanges will be closed, and business in general virtually suspended.

The *Tribune*, in a final review of the situation, says:

"If Mr. Greeley is elected to-morrow, the reforms for which the Liberal Convention declared will at once be set in motion. If he is defeated, the movement is only delayed. In any event, it is a matter for the deepest gratification that the great Democratic party has planted itself so firmly on the advanced ground of progress that it can never in future be used in the interests of reaction. Mr. Greeley has gone through the campaign without taking a step which the judgment of his supporters did not approve, has grown steadily in esteem, alike of his friends and of his enemies. If elected to-morrow, he will be elected without a solitary pledge save those which he has publicly given in his letters and addresses. If defeated, there are no broken promises to obstruct his future path."

The *World* pays an unreserved tribute to Mr. Greeley for his bearing throughout the canvass, and also to the Liberal Republicans for their good faith and patriotism. It says further:

"In relation to the probable result of to-morrow's vote we must speak with temperance and frankness; we will not affect a confidence we do not feel. But although we are not puffed up with exultant hopes, we see no reason for despair. We shall carry this city certainly, this State with almost equal certainty; all the Southern States except South Carolina and Mississippi are pretty securely ours, and we may safely count on Indiana. We need but about a dozen electoral votes in addition, and we have chances for these, though not brilliant chances, in four or five Northern States. In a contest so very close, there is everything to encourage strenuous effort. Victory is within our grasp if we put forth all our vigor. It is simply a question whether all Democrats will go to the polls and do their whole duty. We have no reason to impugn the good faith of our Liberal Republican allies. It is the clear duty of the Democratic party to give a true and staunch support to the joint Presidential ticket. We cannot afford to be outdone in manliness and fidelity."

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The usual bustle and excitement attending the eve of a political battle was prevalent to-day. The candidates for office were industriously working for personal interests. The politicians were giving instructions to their followers, and pamphlets setting forth the claims of nominees were scattered broadcast through the city.

James O'Brien has an enthusiastic troupe in every ward, and feels confident of his election to the Mayoralty, and hopes for over 20,000 majority. Many of his adherents claim he has been promised a large Republican vote. Large sums of money are reported to have been distributed in his name among the laboring men in the up-town wards. The enthusiasm for O'Brien on the East Side has occasioned the report that a preconcerted attack will be made on the Havemeyer boxes to-morrow.

The rumor spread to-day that Havemeyer had withdrawn, and was the theme of universal remark, but it has proved entirely unfounded.

Tammany Hall was crowded with politicians, who exhibited much enthusiasm for Lawrence. Its challengers have been instructed to keep a close watch upon the ranks of O'Brien, as it is reported fraud will be attempted in his interest on a large scale.

In betting O'Brien is the favorite, with Havemeyer close on his heels, and Lawrence far behind.

The Presidential question seems to excite little interest, but the struggle for Governor promises to be bitter, as certain followers of Apollo Hall, who have renounced Tammany, are unwilling to vote for Dix.

Rumor says Kernan tickets will be run out of all the Apollo Hall boxes to-morrow. Betting, however, is nearly two to one on Dix.

Marshal Sharpe has instructed his chief deputies to inquire calmly into all cases of arrest, and if trivial, to allow the prisoners to depart on personal application. If they think the prisoner should be held, he will be sent with the witnesses to the nearest United States Commissioner.

INDIFFERENCE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—There has never been in the history of the State such apparent indifference regarding a national election as has been manifested here for the past three weeks. Except among a very few who make politics a business, the election has during that period been rarely mentioned. The indications are that the vote to-morrow will fall some thousands short in the State of that polled at the late State election. The Republicans speak confidently of carrying the State, their estimates of majorities ranging from 5,000 to 14,000. On the other hand, the Democrats and Liberals speak with a seemingly equal degree of confidence. Complete arrangements have been made for securing returns promptly from every quarter of the State.

There appears to be an unpleasantness among the company engaged in the publication of the Democratic State organ, and a painful want of harmony. Rumors are plentiful on the streets of applications for the appointment of a Receiver, with a view to forcing one of the firm out of the concern, though it is probable nothing will be done till after the election. The result of the election may go far toward affecting the organ, and determining the question of its reconstruction.

AT ST. PAUL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 4.—The Republicans closed the campaign with a dreary and dismal meeting to-night, at which only two hundred were present. The speakers were all local, and not over-brilliant. A Greeley man asked a respectful question, and was hurled out by the police. A call was then made for the Greeley men to leave, and two-thirds of the audience retired, cheering for Greeley. The office-holders have spent money like water in this city, during the past week, but the Liberals expect to have 300 majority, nevertheless.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—The election throughout the State passed off quietly. No official returns have been received. The Republicans claim that they are 30,000 ahead in the registration, and claim that they have carried the State by 30,000. The Democratic State Central Committee claim the State by 20,000; the city by 10,000 to 12,000.

Governor Warmoth thinks the State has gone for Greeley and Brown by 15,000 majority, and claims three, and probably four, Congressmen. It will probably be several days before enough is positively known to show the results.

REGISTRATION IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—Registration returns from one hundred and three counties of this State foot up 301,994, an increase since 1870 of 113,142. The other eleven counties will probably increase the aggregate to 310,000. The registration of this county is now about 45,000, an increase of about 6,000.

AT PEORIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 4.—Both Liberals and Republicans are holding meetings this evening, the final rally before the struggle to-morrow. The canvass in the district has been thorough on both sides, and it is impossible to prophesy any result.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 4.—There were several large political meetings to-night in various portions of the city. Both parties claim the State by large majorities. It is stated double polls will be set up in various counties. Intense interest is manifested in the result.

AT FORT WAYNE, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Nov. 4.—The election to-morrow excites but little attention. This county will give about 3,000 majority for the Greeley Electors. The liquor saloons will be closed, in accordance with the city ordinance.

THE BELMONT GALLERY.

The Approaching Sale—Some of Its Gems.

From the New York Evening Post.

The celebrated gallery of painting owned by Mr. August Belmont, which he has been collecting in New York for many years past, but which has been so jealously guarded as to be almost unknown to a majority of our art-lovers, is now open for public exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

This collection, which is generally conceded to be one of the best ever made in this country, has been twice, we believe, opened for public exhibition—once for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission and again in 1870 in aid of the "Sheltering Arms." It will now remain on exhibition until Nov. 12, when it is to be sold at auction at the Clinton Hall salesrooms, Astor Place, by the Messrs. Leavitt, to the highest bidder.

The pictures were selected by the owner for his own gratification, and represent the greatest names known to modern art in Europe. Among the works of the French school is Rosa Bonheur's "Return from the Pasture," a young man on horseback driving before him cows and sheep, a strong work, finely treated. Bouguereau is represented by an "Italian Mother and Child," in which the figures are life-size and rendered with great delicacy and refinement; Toulmouche by "The Lesson," a charming interior, with the figure of a mother listening to a reading lesson with which her little daughter is occupied beside her. This is a very graceful composition and beautiful in color; Florent Willems by "The Card House" and "The Toilet," both of which exemplify his best style of work; Merle, by a group of "School Girls" and "The Christian Maiden." The last-named work is fine in sentiment, and painted with the most refined taste and feeling; Calame, "by Summer in the Alps," a vigorous realization of mountain scenery and a characteristic work; Robert Fleury by a picture of grand size, one of his most celebrated works, entitled, "The Pillage of Rome by Charles d'Anjou;" Gerome, by "Diogenes," a strong work; Edouard Zamacois, by the interior of a costumer's shop, entitled "Preparing for the Bal Masque." Two gentlemen are clothing themselves for a *fete*, while around them, on the floor and hanging against the wall, are the grand costumes which such occasions demand. The picture is finely drawn, and its coloring is simply gorgeous. Ed. Frere, by "A Drink of Water," a cabinet example showing a little girl drinking; and Bellange by "The Wounded Voltigeur," a strong character subject, a view of a field of battle, with a stern-visaged soldier standing in the foreground. He has been wounded in the hand, and as he is about to go to the rear looks defiance at the enemy.

Another superb work in the French department is by Meissonier, and is entitled, "Cavalier Awaiting an Audience." It is an interior and shows a gaily-dressed cavalier standing before an open fireplace. He is leaning against the mantelpiece, and as he does so rests one foot upon the fender. The subject is worked up with all of the minuteness and marvellous care for which this artist is so justly celebrated.

Of the great masters of the German school Andreas Achenbach is represented by a superbly-rendered coast scene, "A Storm Near Capri," and a "Norway Landscape;" Professor Geyser by an interior with figures, with "Baron Munchausen," seated in the foreground, relating the story of his marvellous adventures; Professor Lewis Kraus, the acknowledged head of his school of painters, by "Pastor and Poacher," in which a well-fed priest is in the act of reproaching a tall cadaverous poacher for his transgressions. This is a grand subject and brilliantly rendered. Meyerheim by "The Peasant's Repast;" Meyer Von Bremen by "Little Brother," a charming subject in which two little children are represented watching their sleeping baby-brother, who lies in a cradle before them. There is an attractiveness about this picture quite irresistible; and Salentin by "The Baptism."

Among the fine representative works of the Flemish school are, "The Music Lesson," by David Bless; "Paying Toll," by Dillers; "Interior," by David Dehoter, with figures by the late Baron Leys; "Old Friends," by Madou; "The Shipwreck," and "The Coast of Scheveninge," by Louis Meyer; "Death-Bed of William of Orange," by Pieneman; "Winter Scene in Holland," by Schelfhart; "The Woods Near the Hague," by Vander Maaten; and "Interior of a Tavern," by Van Hove.

Of our American artists Eastman Johnson is represented by one of the best works from his easel, "The Chimney Sweep," which is erroneously named in the catalogue as "The Savoyard;" Regis Gignoux, by his great work "Niagara by Moonlight;" the late Emanuel Leutze, by his acknowledged masterpiece "The Maid of Saragossa;" Herman Fuechsel, by "View of the Narrows," and DeHaas by "Port of Dover." George H. Boughton, of London, is represented by a weird composition, entitled "The Lake of the Dismal Swamp," evidently illustrating Moore's poem of that name.

This collection altogether forms a galaxy of art treasures of the most demonstrative character, and its dispersion will be regretted by all lovers of the beautiful. Mr. Belmont, it is said, contemplates an extended visit and residence in Europe, hence the sale.

Spanish Finances.

Spanish finances, like most other Spanish things, are in a bad way. The hard facts of the case are that there is a floating debt of $84,000,000 which no government since the revolution has shown its ability to deal with, and there is a deficit in the revenue this year of $20,000,000. The last Finance Minister but one, Senor Angulo, could think of no better mode of making ends meet than clapping a tax of 18 per cent on the interest of that portion of the debt held by foreign creditors, but this met with no acceptance at home, and abroad was treated as an attempt at robbery. His successor, Senor Camacho, proposed to pay 1½ or 2 per cent of the foreign obligations in cash and give bonds for the remainder at the market price of Spanish securities, and the foreign creditors received this proposition favorably, but the Cortes did not even consider it. The present Minister, Senor Gomez, now proposes an ingenious kind of loan, the leading feature of which is the payment of two-thirds of the interest due to the holders of certain classes of the public debt in money, and the other third in Government bonds during the next five years, and a loan of $10,500,000, the interest of which is to be paid in the same way, to be negotiated by the Bank of Paris and of the Netherlands. This plan is now coming before the Cortes. Senor Gomez estimates the expenditure of the coming year at $333,500,000, and the revenue at $272,500,000.

A Trade-Union Decision.

A decision arrived at recently in the Sheriff Court Forfar, Scotland, will if acted on elsewhere, throw a liability on trade unions which they have hitherto escaped. Certain shoemakers in Forfar having been on a strike, when the strike was concluded compelled the employers of another shoemaker, named Leslie, to dismiss him from a "union shop," on the ground that he was not, like themselves, a member of the Forfar Union of Shoemakers. Leslie, who had remained at work while the others was on a strike, was accordingly dismissed, and brought an action against the trade union claiming damages for having deprived him of his living. In this action he was successful, the Sheriff declaring the case to be one of more intimidation of masters, and granting Leslie 8s, an allowance of 8s 6d for four weeks, and also his law expenses.

TO-DAY'S ELECTION.

Important Information for the Voting Population of Chicago.

Boundaries of Election Districts, Places of Voting, Names of Judges.

Opening and Closing of Polls—Who is Entitled to Vote.

Liabilities That May Be Incurred by Imprudent People.

For the convenience of voters, we publish this morning the boundaries of the election districts, the places of voting, the names of the Judges, the course to be pursued by voters who have failed to register, and some other useful information taken from the Election law.

The polls are to be opened at 8 o'clock, and remain open till 7. At least thirty minutes before they close proclamation must be made that they will close in half an hour. After the polls have been opened there must be no adjournment or recess till all the votes have been counted, and the result publicly announced. If any one judge fails to attend, the others may fill the vacancy. If none are present, or if they refuse to act, then the electors present may elect judges and open the polls.

Any person is entitled to vote, who has lived in this State one year, in this county ninety days, and in the election district or precinct thirty days, providing, always, that he is a citizen of the United States. To have lived in the precinct or county, within the meaning of the law, a person must have a permanent abode, and not a merely transient one. If a person entitled to vote has failed to register, his vote cannot be received, unless he furnish the judges with a written affidavit to the effect that he is a qualified voter, and must prove, by the oath of a householder and registered voter of the district in which he offers to vote, that he knows him to be an inhabitant of the city, and must also give his residence.

The judges are required to allow at least one, and not more than two, legal voters of each party, to be chosen by them respectively, to remain in the room where the election is held, and they may remain with the Board until the votes are canvassed and the result declared. If any person's vote is challenged he must make an affidavit that he is entitled to vote, and must produce a witness, personally known to the judges, and a resident in the precinct, who must swear he believes him entitled to vote. Any person not registered, and who attempts to swear in his vote, may also be challenged.

No saloons must be open to-day. Any person attempting to do any of the following things is liable to a heavy fine, imprisonment, or both: To help a man to vote who is not entitled to; to furnish an elector with a ballot, alleging it contains a name which it does not; to fraudulently change an elector's ballot; to try to procure votes by threats or favors; to offer rewards, bribes, or treats; to attempt to bribe a judge or clerk. Any one receiving or soliciting a bribe is also liable to the above penalties.

FIRST WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Chicago River, south by Monroe street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by South Branch of Chicago River. Polls at Sheriff's office. Judges: Thomas Keefe, E. Wakely, Newton Burke.

SECOND WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Monroe street, south by Harrison street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Clark street. Polls: 297 State street. Judges: W. T. Hancock, William McMahon, G. W. Miller.

Second District—Bounded north by Monroe street, south by Harrison street, east by Clark street, and west by South Branch Chicago River. Polls: Northwest corner Sherman and Van Buren streets. Judges: Peter Blickhahn, Samuel Davenport, C. C. Otto.

THIRD WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Harrison street, south by Twelfth street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Third avenue. Polls: 456 State street. Judges: J. A. Montgomery, A. T. McChesney, P. A. Newton.

Second District—Bounded north by Harrison street, south by Twelfth street, east by Third avenue, and west by South Branch of Chicago River. Polls: 458 South Clark street. Judges: A. D. Hyde, R. M. Hancock, John Shank.

Third District—Bounded north by Twelfth street, south by Sixteenth street, east by State street, and west by South Branch of Chicago River. Polls: 662 South State street. Judges: Alvin Ford, William Taylor, Isaac Slyke.

Fourth District—Bounded north by Twelfth street, south by Sixteenth street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by State street. Polls: 663 South State street. Judges: William Kingon, John McGinnis, G. W. Brandt.

FOURTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Sixteenth street, south by Eighteenth street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Clark street. Polls: 849 South State street. Judges: Joseph Douglas, A. S. Trude, John Tyrell.

Second District—Bounded north by Eighteenth street, south by Twenty-first street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Clark street. Polls: 919 South State street. Judges: G. Schiedig, W. Wheeler, E. Loomis.

Third District—Bounded north by Twenty-first street, south by Twenty-third street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Clark street. Polls: Howland's, Twenty-second street, between Wabash avenue and State street. Judges: M. B. Clancy, A. C. Calkins, M. Kimball.

Fourth District—Bounded north by Twenty-third street, south by Twenty-sixth street and a line extending due east from Twenty-sixth street, east of Lake Michigan, and west by Clark street. Polls: Southeast corner of Twenty-fourth street and Indiana avenue. Judges: J. M. Allen, G. A. Leland, J. Keys.

FIFTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Twenty-sixth street, south by Thirty-first street, east by Indiana avenue, and west by Clark street. Polls: Northwest corner Twenty-ninth and State streets. Judges: C. R. Vandercook, E. L. Barber, B. Callahan.

Second District—Bounded north by Twenty-sixth street, south by Thirty-first street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Indiana avenue. Polls: Northwest corner Twenty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue. Judges: A. Danks, R. C. Warring, S. N. McDeaman.

Third District—Bounded north by Thirty-first street, south by city limits, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Kankakee avenue. Polls: Livery stable on Cottage Grove avenue, near Thirty-fifth street. Judges: J. E. Stacy, A. Cook, J. W. Horton.

Fourth District—Bounded north by Thirty-first street, south by city limits, east by Kankakee avenue, and west by Clark street. Polls: Corner State street and Douglas place. Judges: W. R. Bartlett, D. M. Smiley, G. Anderson.

SIXTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Sixteenth street, south by Twenty-second street, east by Clark street, and west by South Branch of Chicago River. Polls: 104 Archer avenue. Judges: A. Sohn, R. J. Russell, J. Kehoe.

Second District—Bounded north by Twenty-second street, south by city limits, east by Clark street, and west by Stewart avenue. Polls: Northwest corner Twenty-seventh street and Wentworth avenue. Judges: A. C. Vandoren, H. Morris, A. Morganthaler.

Third District—Bounded north by South Branch of Chicago River, south by city limits, east by Stewart avenue, and west by Halsted street. Polls: 370 Archer avenue. Judges: J. Kinsellar, D. Barton, E. Monzel.

Fourth District—Bounded north by South Branch of Chicago River, south by city limits, east by Halsted street, and west by Ullman and Deering streets. Polls: Northeast corner Archer avenue and Farrell street. Judges: W. McElliott, W. Miller, J. Turn.

Fifth District—Bounded north by the Illinois and Michigan Canal, south by city limits, east by Ullman and Deering streets, and west by city limits. Polls: 770 Archer avenue. Judges: S. Harris, J. Cleary, T. McMahon.

SEVENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Sixteenth street, south by Twenty-second street, east by South Branch of Chicago River, and west by Jefferson street. Polls: 29 Canalport avenue. Judges: A. French, F. Zuntemeyer, J. Fitzsimmons.

Second District—Bounded north by Sixteenth street and that portion of Twenty-second street east of Jefferson street, south by South Branch of Chicago River, east by Jefferson street and South Branch of Chicago River, and west by Halsted street. Polls: 772 South Halsted street. Judges: F. Lodding, C. Techlemeyer, P. Laughlin.

Third District—Bounded north by Sixteenth street, south by South Branch of Chicago River, east by Halsted street, and west by Centre avenue and a line extended south from the centre of Centre avenue to the South Branch of Chicago River. Polls: 105 Fisk street. Judges: M. Skurda, C. C. Kos, D. Connors.

Fourth District—Bounded north by Sixteenth street, south by South Branch of Chicago River, east by Centre avenue extended to the river, and west by city limits. Polls: Corner Twenty-second street and Blue Island avenue. Judges: F. Konig, J. May, F. McConnor.

EIGHTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Twelfth street, east by South Branch of Chicago River, south by Mitchell street, and west by Jefferson street. Polls: Engine house on Maxwell, near Canal street. Judges: J. A. Mead, S. Halliday, N. Linde.

Second District—Bounded north by Mitchell street, east by South Branch of Chicago River, south by Sixteenth street, and west by Jefferson street. Polls: 596 South Canal street. Judges: J. N. Dexter, G. J. Borschach, D. Egan.

Third District—Bounded north by Twelfth street, east by Jefferson street, south by Mitchell street, and west by Halsted street. Polls: Chris. Fen's, corner Twelfth and Union streets. Judges: J. J. Gillespie, A. M. Linden, P. Brand.

Fourth District—Bounded north by Mitchell street, east by Jefferson street, south by Sixteenth street, and west by Halsted street. Polls: 613 South Jefferson street. Judges: A. D. Miller, M. Galishel, T. Harrold.

Fifth District—Bounded north by Twelfth street, east by Halsted street, south by Mitchell street, and west by Centre avenue. Polls: 129 Brown street. Judges: F. Eloe, G. W. Gardner, P. Brennan.

Sixth District—Bounded north by Mitchell street, east by Halsted street, south by Sixteenth street, and west by Centre avenue. Polls: Southwest corner Brown and Mitchell streets. Judges: J. J. Drosser, E. Colby, W. S. Powell.

Seventh District—Bounded north by Twelfth street, east by Centre avenue, south by Sixteenth street, and west by Loomis street. Polls: Southwest corner Sampson and Throop streets. Judges: P. C. McDonald, W. Justice, Jr., A. Bushmore.

Eighth District—Bounded north by Twelfth street, east by Loomis street, south by Sixteenth street, and west by city limits. Polls: Southwest corner Sampson and Loomis streets. Judges: J. Godthelf, F. A. Sullivan, A. Graham.

NINTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Van Buren street, east by South Branch of Chicago River, south by Polk street, and west by Jefferson street. Polls: 22 West Van Buren street. Judges: G. Geissler, M. Fitzgerald, F. Bloom.

Second District—Bounded north by Polk street, east by South Branch of Chicago River, south by Twelfth street, and west by Jefferson street. Polls: Corner DeKoven and Canal streets. Judges: W. Casper, A. H. Chladeke, M. Prindiville.

Third District—Bounded north by Van Buren street, east by Jefferson street, south by Polk street, and west by Halsted street. Polls: 171 West Harrison street. Judges: R. V. Kennedy, Jacob Smith, J. O'Brien.

Fourth District—Bounded north by Polk street, east by Jefferson street, south by Twelfth street, and west by Halsted street. Polls: Bohemian Church, corner Desplaines and DeKoven streets. Judges: H. Dreves, F. Jannell, M. O'Brien.

Fifth District—Bounded north by Taylor street, east by Halsted street, south by Twelfth street, and west by May street. Polls: 376 South Morgan street. Judges: F. Schubert, B. O'Sullivan, J. Loebenstein.

Sixth District—Bounded north by Taylor street, east by May street, south by Twelfth street, and west by Loomis street. Polls: 457 West Twelfth street. Judges: A. Appell, J. C. Kline, L. H. O'Connor.

Seventh District—Bounded north by Nissam and Gurley streets, east by Aberdeen street, south by Taylor street, and west by Loomis street. Polls: 327 South May street. Judges: J. Golden, B. C. Hayman, S. Adams.

Eighth District—Bounded north by Gurley street, east by Halsted street, south by Taylor street, and west by Aberdeen street. Polls: corner Blue Island avenue and Polk street. Judges: H. Pilgrim, T. Nolan, J. Anderson.

Ninth District—Bounded north by Van Buren street, east by Aberdeen street, south by Nissam and Gurley streets, and west by Loomis street. Polls: 306 West Tyler street. Judges: H. D. Lyons, S. Scott, J. Corbett.

Tenth District—Bounded north by Van Buren street, east by Halsted street, south by Gurley street, and west by Aberdeen street. Polls: Engine house, Blue Island avenue. Judges: W. Frazer, J. Walde, E. Murphy.

TENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded east by South Branch of Chicago River, south by Van Buren street, west by Halsted street, and north by Monroe street. Polls: Engine house, Jefferson street, near Van Buren. Judges: F. P. Felton, H. H. Gleason, W. Dunn.

Second District—Bounded east by South Branch of Chicago River, south by Monroe street, west by Halsted street, and north by Randolph street. Polls: Engine house, northwest corner Clinton and Washington streets. Judges: D. E. Hall, A. L. Amberg, D. H. Kilmore.

Third District—Bounded east by Halsted street, south by Van Buren street, west by Aberdeen street, and north by Monroe street. Polls: 187 South Halsted street. Judges: C. F. Chillson, J. M. Kennedy, W. McAuley.

Fourth District—Bounded east by Halsted street, south by Monroe street, west by Aberdeen street and Curtis street, and north by Randolph street. Polls: 271 West Madison street. Judges: T. J. Bluthardt, G. C. Morgan, H. S. Bahn.

ELEVENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Fourth street, south by Kinzie street, east by Halsted street, and west by Curtis street. Polls: 91 Milwaukee avenue. Judges: P. Murray, P. Heywood, W. Stickes.

Second District—Bounded north by Fourth street, south by Kinzie street, east by North Branch of Chicago River, and west by Halsted street. Judges: C. Harris, D. Brobston, P. Ruger.

Third District—Bounded north by Kinzie street, south by Randolph street, east by North Branch Chicago River, and west by Halsted street. Polls: 131 West Lake street. Judges: H. Beckford, H. Webber, C. D. Fitz.

Fourth District—Bounded north by Kinzie street, south by Randolph street, east by Halsted street, and west by Curtis street. Polls: Corner Sangamon and Lake streets. Judges: W. Weyman, C. R. Matteson, R. W. Hutchinson.

TWELFTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Fourth avenue, south by Washington avenue, east by Curtis street, and west by Ashland avenue. Polls: Corner Rucker and Kinzie streets. Judges: W. Mosby, W. O'Brien, T. McDonough.

Second District—Bounded north by Washington avenue, south by Madison street, east by Curtis street, and west by Ashland avenue. Polls: 420 West Randolph street. Judges: G. E. Moore, C. Heper, E. P. Hotchkiss.

Third District—Bounded north by Madison street, south by Van Buren and Twelfth streets, east by Aberdeen and Loomis streets, and west by Ashland avenue. Polls: Brown's livery stables, Madison street, opposite Elizabeth. Judges: J. R. Gaskins, S. McCotter, O. Lovell.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Lake street, south by Twelfth street, east by Ashland avenue, and west by Lincoln street. Polls: No. 719 West Madison street. Judges: G. W. French, R. A. Wykoon, D. Worthington.

Second District—Bounded north by Lake street, south by Twelfth street, east by Lincoln street, and west by Leavitt street. Polls: No. 769 West Madison street. Judges: M. Blanchard, R. Cleveland, E. Hamilton.

Third District—Bounded north by Lake street, south by Twelfth street, east by Leavitt street, and west by Western avenue. Polls: Corner Oakley and Madison streets. Judges: R. B. Staples, J. W. Brideman, D. L. Pease.

Fourth District—Bounded north by Lake street extended to city limits, south by Twelfth street, extended to city limits, east by Western avenue, and west by city limits. Polls: Engine House, Madison street, west of Western avenue. Judges: D. O. Douglas, H. Hilliard, O. P. Hathaway.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Chicago avenue, south by Lake street, east by Ashland avenue, and west by Lincoln street. Polls: Corner Wood and Carroll streets. Judges: R. W. Boss, V. Knoblock, W. Williams.

Second District—Bounded north by Chicago avenue, south by Lake street, east by Lincoln street, and west by Leavitt street. Polls: German School House, Fulton street. Judges: John Ennis, H. W. Bingham, H. P. Halpin.

Third District—Bounded north by Chicago avenue extended to the city limits, south by Lake street extended to the city limits, east by Leavitt street, and west by city limits. Polls: 908 West Lake street. Judges: P. O'Donnell, A. Rockwell, J. E. Sinclair.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by North Branch of Chicago River, south by Fourth street, east by North Branch of Chicago River, and west by Carpenter street. Polls: 210 Milwaukee avenue. Judges: M. Lambie, John Hartigan, Henry Wolff.

Second District—Bounded north by Division street, south by Fourth street, east by Carpenter street, and west by Noble street. Polls: Engine House, Chicago avenue, west of Milwaukee avenue. Judges: Lewis Schultz, H. C. Buchner, Bryan Donnelly.

Third District—Bounded north by Division street, south by Fourth street and Chicago avenue, east by Noble street, and west by Ashland avenue and city limits. Polls: Nicholas Eckhardt's, Chicago avenue, near Reuben street. Judges: Nick Eckhardt, J. E. Trowbridge, O. H. Duensing.

Fourth District—Bounded north by city limits, south by Division street, east by track of Northwestern Railroad Company, and west by city limits. Polls: Drug store, corner Reuben street and Milwaukee avenue. Judges: M. M. Geislhart, E. Sternbreaker, William Corbett.

Fifth District—Bounded north by city limits, south by Division street, east by North Branch of Chicago River, and west by track of Northwestern Railroad Company. Polls: 410 Elston avenue. H. T. McLaughlin, M. C. Franey, J. A. Lindt.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Fullerton avenue, south by North avenue, east by Orchard street, and west by North Branch of Chicago River. Polls: Northeast corner Willow and Halsted streets. Judges: F. Hathaway, John Huber, O. F. Pauiman.

Second District—Bounded north by Fullerton avenue, south by North avenue, east by Sedgwick street and North Clark street, and west by Orchard street. Polls: 561 Larrabee street. Judges: P. L. Hawkinson, Charles West, William Strauck.

Third District—Bounded north by Fullerton avenue, south by North avenue, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Sedgwick and North Clark streets. Polls: 861 North Clark street. Judges: W. H. Stickney, H. Hemegut, John M. Armstrong.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by North avenue, south by Division street, east by Clybourne avenue and Larrabee street, and west by North Branch of Chicago River. Polls: 283 Larrabee street. Judges: George Vocke, Fred. Wittle, Dr. Shephard.

Second District—Bounded north by North avenue, south by Division street, east by Sedgwick street, and west by Clybourne avenue and Larrabee street. Polls: 103 Mohawk street. Judges: Andrew Bischoff, Adam Dill, Anton Imhoff.

Third District—Bounded north by North avenue, south by Division street, east by LaSalle street, and west by Sedgwick street. Polls: 505 North Wells street. Judges: John Meyer, V. Ruh, Albert Nicholson.

Fourth District—Bounded north by North avenue, south by Division street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by Lasalle street. Polls: 496 North Clark street. Judges: Isaac Ruteshauser, F. H. Schumaker, Herman Volger.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Division street, south by Erie street, east by Wesson and Kingsbury streets, and west by North Branch Chicago River. Polls: 26 Chicago avenue. Judges: John Patterson, Joseph Sauter, M. O. Maller.

Second District—Bounded north by Division street, south by Erie street, east by Sedgwick street, and west by Wesson and Kingsbury streets. Polls: 68 Chicago avenue. Judges: A. H. Robinson, Peter Johnson, M. Sullivan.

Third District—Bounded north by Division street, south by Erie street, east by Franklin street, and west by Sedgwick street. Polls: 187 Sedgwick street. Judges: Chas. Ranker, P. Steinmuller, M. B. Cavanaugh.

Fourth District—Bounded north by Erie street, south by Chicago River, east by Franklin street, and west by North Branch of Chicago River. Polls: Northwest corner Market and Ontario streets. Judges: Peter Carpenter, B. Joussens, Daniel Kilroy.

NINETEENTH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Division street, south by Chicago avenue, east by Lake Michigan, and west by State street. Polls: Corner Rush and Oak streets. Judges: J. H. Mulke, Jas. Scully, George Knauer.

Second District—Bounded north by Division street, south by Chicago avenue, east by State street, and west by La Salle street. Polls: North Clark street, Turner Hall. Judges: Peter Allmedinger, F. Petrie, Peter Weber.

Third District—Bounded north by Division street, south by Chicago avenue, east by La Salle street, and west by Franklin street. Polls: Corner Chicago avenue and Wells street. Judges: Nicholas Haver, Wm. M. Clarke, Fred. Busse.

TWENTIETH WARD.

First District—Bounded north by Illinois street, south by Chicago River, east by State street, and west by Franklin street. Polls: Michael Casey's, Michigan street, near old Market Hall. Judges: M. L. McDermott, H. A. Kaufman, W. H. Eastman.

Second District—Bounded north by Erie street, south by Illinois street, east by State street, and west by Franklin street. Polls: 189 North Wells street. Judges: M. A. Devine, Theodore Oemus, Fred. Becker.

Third District—Bounded north by Chicago avenue, south by Erie street, east by State street, and west by Franklin street. Polls: 393 North Clark street. Judges: John Dolan, J. J. Healy, William Webster.

Fourth District—Bounded north by Chicago avenue, south by Ohio street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by State street. Polls: Lee's office, corner Leggett and Pine streets. Judges: R. C. Hammill, W. H. Nixon, Ira P. Bowers.

Fifth District—Bounded north by Ohio street, south by Chicago River, east by Lake Michigan, and west by State street. Polls: Brown & Moore's warehouse, corner Rush and Michigan streets. Judges: Henry C. Crosby, P. Constantine, W. F. Strong.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

Address on the Subject of Missionary Work Among the Indians of Arizona and New Mexico.

General O. O. Howard, just returned from Arizona and New Mexico, was in the city on Sunday. He spoke in the morning at Glencoe, at the church where his brother attends, and in the evening in Chicago, at the Rev. Mr. Bartlett's church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street, on the subject of missionary work among the Indians.

His first point was the universal application of the precepts of Christ. He rejoiced that the missionary associations were embracing Freedmen, Chinese, Indians, and others in need. He specially commended the American Missionary Association, through which the Congregationalists are operating. Then he gave an account of his two trips to Arizona, showing the disturbed condition of that country, describing the different friendly and unfriendly Indians, and urging the continuance of the present policy of the Government: that is, to bring all Indians possible upon the reservations to be taught the arts of civilization and to work for self-support. At the same time, he recognized the necessity of dealing severely with those who continue depredations and murder.

He gave an account, in detail, of his visit to the camp of the celebrated Cochise, where, with two other white men, he remained eleven days for Cochise to get his captains and people together. He hopes for the best results from the peace entered into, but urges an increase rather than a diminution of force, the very presence of which in the Territory may prevent any new outbreak. He expresses sympathy not only for the Indians who have been treated with treachery, but with the citizens who have suffered.

Lastly, he urges the Christian duty of backing up the Missionary Association with the necessary means to make its work effective. What is necessary is energetic co-operation with the agents of its own denomination, laying special stress upon the education of the children.

The audience was large and attentive throughout the hour and a quarter's address. General H. spoke under the difficulty of weariness from his long journey and a bad cold, but exhibited his usual vigor of thought and speech.

Rev. Mr. Bartlett added, before the contribution for the American Missionary Association was taken up: First, That General Howard had gone to the heart of the Indian difficulties by his visit to Cochise; Second, That this is the first Administration that has pursued a real peace policy toward the Indians.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Transaction of a Variety of Business at Yesterday's Meeting.

The County Commissioners met yesterday. In the absence of the President, Mr. Ashton was elected to the Chair. There were also present Commissioners Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Skelly, Stevens, Jones, and Pohlman.

The Chair stated that the Board of Public Works having refused to erect barricades around polling places, the duty devolved upon the county. Parties offered to do the work at $2 a barricade. The contract was let at that rate.

The Superintendent of Public Charities presented a set of rules to regulate the County Libraries, and they were referred to the Committees on the various institutions. He also recommended the purchase of two yoke of oxen to take the place of the Insane Asylum horses suffering from epizoozy. The purchase was ordered.

Another communication from the Superintendent set forth that the care of the sick in the town of Lemont, under a contract with Dr. Sharp, cost only $66.13 per month, whereas the former expense was between $300 and $400, and recommended that a contract be let for six months. Referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

The Judges of Election of the First Precinct of the Second Ward asked permission to rent a room for voting purposes at No. 297 State street, the place assigned by the Commissioners not being available. The request was granted.

The Judges of Election in the Third Precinct of the Tenth Ward were empowered to move the polling place from No. 147 South Sangamon to No. 187 South Halsted street.

The County Treasurer reported having paid $131.76 to the State Institution for Feeble Minded Children, and asked that the County Clerk be directed to draw an order for the amount. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Several bills were referred to the proper Committees, and the Board adjourned until Thursday next.

A Big Victory for the New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine.

It will delight all the many friends of the Wilson Sewing Machine to know that in the stubborn contest for superiority in samples of work at the great Northern Ohio Fair their favorite has carried off the two great premiums, the medal for best six specimens machine work, and the diploma for best specimen braiding. As the great competition was in these two classes, it will be seen that the Wilson's victory is complete. We knew this would be so. It could not be otherwise. There is no talking down the fact that the Wilson is the best family sewing machine now manufactured, the one capable of doing the best work on any kind of goods and under all circumstances. This award of the highest premium to the work of the Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, should and will silence the talk of that large class of sewing machine men who have made this machine the object of their special enmity, simply because it is a moderate price machine and undersells their expensive one. Go and see the first premium cards on those beautiful samples of work, and remember that you can buy this premium sewing machine for fifty dollars.—*From the Cleveland Daily Herald.* Salesroom at No. 378 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill., and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Praying with Caution.

We have a fresh anecdote of Elliston, one of the most delightful actors of England a hundred years ago. When scarcely 18 he was one day engaged in earnest conversation with the hostess of a tavern at Wapping, with whom he was smitten. An alarm of fire was given, and as it was necessary to conceal young Robert William, he was placed in a heaped chest. Five minutes passed; still the noise continued—nay, it increased. He tried to raise the lid, but she had prudently fastened it. He listened; the confusion in the house became more evident. He could hear persons running to and fro; he heard the drippings of water. All considerations but those of personal safety vanished. He sought with all his might to extricate himself—in vain; frightful thoughts of being burned alive flashed through his mind. "At last," to use his own words, "I had nothing for it but patience and prayer."

"Prayer!" exclaimed his hearer; "you should have said repentance also."

"Sir," he replied, "I did not pray directly for myself, but that those who were endeavoring to subdue the fire *might be induced to take care of the furniture.*"

Ellison's flame went out with the fire, and he went to that tavern no more.

—The belief that the southwest coast of the Australian Continent, from Nicholl Bay to the head of Yorke's Peninsula, abounds in pearl-banks, has led to the starting of a pearl-fishing expedition to start from Melbourne. The expenses of a twelve months' expedition are set down at £1,000; and, with sixty days' clear fishing, it is calculated on realizing £6,400, leaving a net profit of £5,400. The calculation on which the scheme is based places the value of mother-of-pearl in the English market at from £85 to £225 per ton. This is independent of the pearls, which represents a considerable item.

WASHINGTON.

What to Do with the Alabama Award.

Pennsylvania Politics—The Granny League—The Consolidated City.

Davenport.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1872.

We are to receive fifteen millions of dollars, if English politics does not cavoort, and the politeness of damages does not give way to English prejudice. It is a new thing for England to be paying money to anybody.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT?

Few persons acquainted with the nature and pressure of claims professing to be entitled to consideration under this award, will leave Washington without expressing the wish that Congress will divert the whole of it from the host of greedy and litigious damage-seekers. Few of them were not losers; in many cases, the claims have been put into a pool, and a Stock Company organized upon them; in others, a shyster-attorney or claim-agent has gone over the country stirring up a litigious feeling, and securing the agency of a quantity of claims at 60 per cent on what he recovers. With two or three millions of such claims, he can take a capitalist into business with him,—the latter paying the bills for printing, bribery, office-rent, etc.

WHAT WAS DONE WITH FRENCH CLAIMS.

The Government has already established a precedent, in the claims of commerce for French spoliation, that it will not undertake to pay money to individuals out of a gross sum received of a foreign nation under provisions of treaty. Anybody who wishes to see the speeches of Silas Wright, Benton, and Webster upon this question, can find them in the first volume of Benton's "Thirty Years."

Webster acted for the vessel-holders, shippers, and privateersmen of Boston; Wright and Benton denounced the awarding of damages to individual claimants by Commissioners or otherwise. The French claims, so called, were for vessels and cargoes seized by the French between 1793 and 1800. The French never explicitly recognized these claims, except to offset them with others; but, by the treaty under which France sold Louisiana, she abated 20,000,000 francs of the purchase money (or $4,000,000), to adjust and pay claims for captures, supplies, and embargoes, by which American citizens were sufferers.

A host of claimants at once appealed to Congress. In 1802 and 1807, a Committee of Congress reported favorably to paying them. In 1835, the Senate passed a bill giving $5,000,000 to such claimants; but the House defeated it. They continued to importune the two Houses even down to the breaking out of the Rebellion; loafers, and vagabonds, and listless sons of men grew up expectant on these claims. Insurers, assignees, jobbers, and agents strained their wits and ran off their legs about them. But Benton showed that, during the period in question, men made fortunes if they saved one ship in four or five from the French cruisers; and the same can be shown to have been the case during the Rebellion, when transports commanded enormous hire, and our great shippers forsook the sea voluntarily to take army contracts and manufacture and sell supplies. Imagine Vanderbilt, the King of the Sea, losing anything by the war, or any shipbuilder who built a monitor, or any importer, or any sea-captain.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.

As to insurance claims, here is a pithy extract from Benton's speech:

"One of the most revolting features of this bill is its relations to the insurers. The most infamous and odious act ever passed by Congress was the Certificate-Funding act of 1793,—an act passed in favor of a crowd of speculators; but the principle of this bill is more odious than even it. I mean that of paying insurers for their losses. The United States, sir, insure! Can anything be conceived more revolting and atrocious than to divert the the funds of the Treasury to such iniquitous uses? It would be far more just and equitable if Congress were to insure the farmers and planters, and pay them their losses on the failure of the cotton crop; they, sir, are more entitled to put forth such claims than speculators and gamblers, whose trade and business is to make money by losses."

A SUGGESTION.

This money would nearly or wholly build a ship-canal from Lake Erie to Ontario, and make all the Western cities European ports; or it would widen the Erie Canal, and make the Western farmers more independent of railroads. In either case, it would be money applied to restoring our commerce.

THE WASHINGTON CLAIM AGENT.

Apropos of this speech of Benton, I may revive a paragraph pertinent to our period, upon the inordinate number of mousers and runners from all parts of the Union who subsist here by lobbying claims through the Departments and Congress. Said Benton: "There ought to be some limit to these presentations of the same claim. It is a game at which the Government has no chance. Claims become stronger upon age,—gain double strength upon time,—often directly by newly-discovered evidence,—always indirectly by the loss of adversary evidence, and by the death of contemporaries.

"Two remedies are in the hands of Congress: One to break up claim-agencies by allowing no claim to be paid to an agent; the other, to break up speculating assignments, by allowing no more to be received by an assignee than he has actually paid for the claim.

"Assignees and agents are now the great presenters of claims against the Government. They constitute a profession,—a new one,—resident at Washington City. Skilful and persevering, acting on system and in phalanx, they are entirely an overmatch for the succession of new members, who come ignorantly to the consideration of the cases which they have so well dressed up.

"It would be to the honor of Congress and the protection of the Treasury to institute a searching examination into the practices of these agents, to see whether any undue means are used to procure the legislation they desire."

Mr. Benton did not then know that the time would come when the President's brother-in-law would become a claim-jobber in Washington, and Congressmen and Heads of Departments as well.

PENNSYLVANIA MATTERS.

In New York they float the flag of Grant and Wilson over the Union League Club. Yet Horace Greeley eats and lunches there with his former freedom, for the people of the League are gentlemen generally, and bear the philosophic breadth of character of metropolitans.

From the Union League of Philadelphia, Colonel John W. Forney has been expelled for opposing Penitentiary cattle for offices. The human soup-tureens there, in the littleness of their provincial natures, took this step providentially, in order that posterity may have no doubt about them. It will have none. Contempt will cover all the inmates like a convict-suit, and the day has already arrived when a man's son, intended for respectable life and rational employment, will cross the portal of Granny League at his hazard.

Two gentlemen were talking the other day, in a street-car, as they passed the four hundredth toll-gate above Market street. They were still, however, in the "Consolidated City," amongst the cemeteries.

"Mickgonigle," said one, "a strange thing happened at Granny League last night. A gentleman from the outer ward, somewhere near Pittsburgh, came into the Granny League, and asked for rorsysters. Says he: 'Some wery fine rorsysters; for I have been in a distant part of the Consolidated City, where they won't transport to keep. Bring 'em alive, on the half-shell.'

"Well, Mickgonigle, they fetched him some werry fine ror—Chinoteques from the lower waters of the Consolidated City. The gentleman says he: 'Them's werry fine indeed; and fresh too?' 'Yes, sir,' says the waiter, 'they're live enough to git up and git.'

"Well, why didn't they," interrupted Mickgonigle, "if they had any self-respect?"

"Stop, Mickgonigle! The gentleman, he looked at one very large oyster, and he saw a very pecooliar movement there. The oyster rose up and stood in the shell. The gentleman saw him take a private survey of the place and people, and then resume his former position. A strange sensation passed up the gentleman's arm and traversed his spine. He was rigid and motionless."

"Paralyzed, I s'pose?" exclaimed Mickgonigle.

"No, sir! Nothing of the kind. It was the oyster that had got paralyzed!"

Mickgonigle showed no surprise, for now they were passing the five-hundredth toll-gate of the Consolidated City, and were close upon Canada. Finally, he asked:

"Do you know the name of the man who had that oyster?"

"Yes, Mickgonigle; it was the editor of the Administration organ in the Consolidated City."

"What did he do with the shell?"

"He ate it, Mickgonigle, to lime his intellect!"

"City line!" screamed the Conductor. "Five-hundred-and-tooth street, Consolidated City. Change horses for British America!"

A MINT-STICK.

Secretary George F. Boutwell deserves the consideration of posterity for suppressing the report of his Comptroller Taylor upon the case of Governor James Pollock, Director of the Philadelphia Mint.

John Scott, Senator from Pennsylvania, wanted Mr. Pollock removed from office, and Scott's brother-in-law, George Eyster, put in his place. Charges of fraud, defalcation, mismanagement, etc., were freely made, as usual; and it was supposed that the investigation would not dare to cross the wishes of Scott and Cameron.

Mr. Taylor, however, reported that the affair was the meanest kind of conspiracy, and reflected upon Eyster, Scott, and all the gang. Pollock kept the place, Scott slunk away; Eyster changed his name to Toad, and hopped off on his ear. But the Secretary of the Treasury, supposing that John Scott might have some feelings, refused to give the report to the newspaper-men. However, we have bought one from this immaculate Government, and propose to write the natural history of the Eyster in politics.

HARTRANFT UNDER ARREST.

Simon Cameron is riding in a Railway President's car all over Pennsylvania, showing Hartranft to the people as if he had Jack Sheppard on show.

"This is my Governor," says Simon; "this is General Hartranft."

"I say, Smookeey, is that air feller Hartranuff wot we woted for as one of Mulley's pals?"

Great want of interest ensues amongst the free citizens as the penitentiary-tram proceeds. Cameron will get all of Hartranft's patronage.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

New York, with its more liberal character and wide variety of entertainments, proposes to carry the Centennial Exhibition away from Philadelphia. Major MacMurdie, an energetic gentleman, is the superintendent of the New York Centennial World's Fair, and a lot of ground has been purchased for $1,800,000, and the plans approved for the elevations. It will be covered by the greatest dome in the world, both as to height and diameter. The proper place to hold the American Centennial will be in the most representative city of the country, where men are not turned out of social organizations for opposing thieves for office; nor manufactures, and even the Exhibition itself, "protected," subsidized, and made a mere monument of almsgiving and public mendicancy.

THE CONSOLIDATED CITY.

The vote registered in Philadelphia was 162,000; population by the census of 1870, 674,000. The vote registered in New York is 144,000; population by the census of 1870, 942,000.

DAVENPORT.

The New York Federal Commissioner, Davenport, is the author of that portion of the Ku-Klux bill pertaining to registry. He designed the office, set down its functions to suit himself, and was appointed under it, at Ben. Butler's solicitation. His court is an expensive room on the first floor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, ladies' entrance. Davenport is a little impudent fellow, designed by nature to be pardoned by Hartranuff in order to go at large. He is one of the numerous moral progeny of General Butler, and will serve the next generation in their anxiety to know what kind of an object General Butler was.

STOPPING A NEWSPAPER.

John W. Forney was in the city two days ago, and called upon the President. The second Ulysses is better described where he figures in "Troilus and Cressida," than in Homer. In the third act of that play, he speaks as follows, probably to some Judge Dent or Casey of the period:

> The Providence that's in a watchful state,
> Knows almost every grain of Plutus' gold;
> Finds bottom in the uncomprehensive deeps;
> And is a mystery with whom relation
> Durst never meddle.
> His fame the Greekish girls shall tripping sing:
> "Great Hector's sister did Achilles win!"

The President seemed taken aback by Forney's coming, but he was affable as a cream-puff. He said he was perfectly easy in his mind, and intimated that he would be elected, as if only he had shouted aye, and Echo dropped the ballot.

Forney's paper has now the largest circulation it ever attained, and proportionate business. It is the leading journal of Philadelphia, and the Colonel says that he has received at least ten subscribers to one donkey demurring. The old Democracy which read the *Press* in 1857 are back in force, while the small sums received by papers like the *Evening Telegraph* to sell out to Cameron are already spent in unavailing attempts to purchase self-respect. They took away the Sheriff's printing from Forney, worth $4,000, to buy rope enough for the officers of the City Government and their friends of the Fourth Ward,—who will make, one of these days, the most conspicuous news-item of the period: all suspended in a row, with the numerous pardons of Hartranuff pinned on their breasts to identify them.

SCOTT AND SCOT.

John Scott had to get Simon Cameron's indorsement in order to obtain even a Postmastership at Huntington, his residence.

Hartranuff's "patronage" consists of making the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and a lot of Inspectors of Oil, Potatoes, Whiskey, and so forth, in the Cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Cameron will not recommend anybody but himself for a Cabinet office; and all talk about Armstrong, of Williamsport, or John Packer, getting said office, is not reliable. The old man wants the Dawes resolution, first of all, taken from the House journal. The most expeditious way to do this would be burglary of the books. John Packer, who married a niece of Cameron, lives at Sunbury, and is so high-minded that he cannot be controlled by Cameron; hence, though Forney suggested that he be nominated for Governor, Cameron opposed it, and preferred Hartranuff.

GATH.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Nov. 1, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The United States Centennial Commission has named the 21st day of November, 1872, as the time for opening the books of subscription to the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, and has instructed me to call a meeting of the Corporators for this State before that time, for the purpose of consulting together, and of designating the proper place or places at which the subscriptions shall be received. This is in accordance with the rules adopted by the Commission, pursuant to section 3 of the act of incorporation.

This meeting will be held at Springfield, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 14th day of November inst., and all the Corporators are respectfully requested to be present. The importance of the duty imposed upon the Corporators and the Commissioners of this State, will, I hope, secure their attendance. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. L. MATTHEWS,
United States Centennial Commissioner for the State of Illinois.

LIST OF CORPORATORS CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE, ILLINOIS.

At Large—A. C. Babcock, James H. Bowen, John M. Reynolds, J. M. Gregory.
First District—Thomas B. Bryan, George W. Gage.
Second District—Henry Greenebaum, R. T. Crane.
Third District—Ezra B. McCagg, Clark W. Upton.
Fourth District—William H. Hawkins, M. L. Joslyn.
Fifth District—J. H. Addams, George M. Hunt.
Sixth District—William H. Van Epps, E. D. Sweeney.
Seventh District—E. L. Waterman, James C. Kercheval.
Eighth District—Greenberry L. Fort, J. W. Strevell.
Ninth District—Horace G. Anderson, Booth Nettleton.
Tenth District—George W. Hall, James H. Reed.
Eleventh District—J. W. Singleton, J. M. Bush.
Twelfth District—David A. Brown, John Recks.
Thirteenth District—G. W. Funk, A. B. Nicholson.
Fourteenth District—W. H. Barnes, David Bailey.
Fifteenth District—J. Steel, S. W. Moulton.
Sixteenth District—A. H. H. Rountree, Charles Horles.
Seventeenth District—Earnst Wider, John Irwin.
Eighteenth District—George W. Hall, Daniel W. Munn.
Nineteenth District—John Landrigan, Thomas S. Ridgway.

—A Rockford & Rock Island Railroad engineer got drunk and disorderly, and refused to "side-track" his freight train at Coal Valley to let the passenger train pass. He held his ground five hours, was arrested by the Sheriff of the county, and put in jail to await legal examination.

PORK CORNERED.

William Young & Co.'s Operations Since June Last.

They Have Had a Monopoly of the Pork Business Since July.

Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Etc., Send 60,000 Barrels to this City.

Effect of the Corner on Trade—The Packers Demoralized.

Most of our readers are familiar with the fact that the Board of Trade of this city, sometime since, took rather stringent action in regard to "corners" on produce. The persistent recurrence of corners in wheat and other grains, since the fire, caused a considerable revulsion of feeling on the part of many of the prominent members, and, after much cogitation, they met and induced the Board to pass resolutions which it was thought would be an efficient bar on corners in the future. Subsequent events have shown that the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago is not entitled to greater credit than the Parliament of Great Britain, about which Lord Brougham is currently reported to have said that they never yet passed an act through which he could not drive a coach and six horses at full speed. We have at the present time, and have had for three months past, a corner in pork of the most gigantic proportions.

Sometime in the month of June last, the firm of William Young & Co., of this city, recently arrived from Milwaukee, commenced buying up all the pork that was offered in the market, ostensibly for Canadian parties. During the month of July, it became apparent that a corner was in progress, as their purchases were all made for August delivery, and long before the end of July they had a practical monopoly of all the pork in the city. When those who had sold short to them became satisfied that there was no chance of buying pork here, they sent letters to other cities, asking the price of pork there, and, as a result, there were soon visitors here from Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Covington, and other smaller pork-packing points, wanting to learn how much they could get for pork to be delivered here; and soon the different railroads leading to this city from those points were weighted down with pork to be delivered to William Young & Co. It is calculated that not less than 60,000 barrels, in the aggregate, came here from other points, which at $12.25 a barrel, would give a total of nearly $750,000 worth of pork thrown upon this market, in addition to the greater portion of 147,000 barrels that were manufactured here last winter. This reversal of the ordinary movement of trade was naturally attended with considerable excitement, and our readers will remember one of the prominent incidents—the expulsion from the Board of Trade of the well-known J. Brooks Johnson, for alleged improper conduct in connection with a lot of 1,300 barrels of pork sent here from Cincinnati. But Messrs. Young & Co. took all the pork that was offered, and paid for it, which, to say the least, was something unusual in the history of our produce corners. They are entitled to the credit of having paid for all they agreed to receive thus far, and, in this respect, have set an example which might be emulated by others whose names are familiar to the public. It may be added that most of the money is believed to have come direct from Canada, though there are many people in the trade who do not believe the statement that the pork has been bought for Canadian parties.

The result has been, as is usual in corners, to demoralize the trade. Instead of having an active trade in provisions for three months past, there has been scarcely a transaction, and the majority of our brokers would be literally starving if they were not living upon the proceeds of their past earnings. The fifty or more provision brokers in this city, though they have not lost much money on their own account by trades made with William Young & Co., are really the most vexed class of men, because it has taken away from them what they expected would be a profitable trade, and, more than that, it has demoralized the packing business of the season thus far, and may do so for many months in the future. Those who have made a careful canvass of the situation, conclude that there are not less than 90,000 barrels of pork now in this city, and the number may be nearer 100,000 barrels, of which about 60,000 have come from other points instead of being absorbed by the consumptive demand which naturally flows to those places. We ought, at this season of the year, to have not more than 10,000 or 15,000 barrels at the most in stock, instead of six or eight times as much. As a consequence of this immense stock, our local speculators are afraid to trade, and parties outside, who have hitherto employed brokers to buy and sell pork for them on speculation, are also afraid to have anything to do with it, while the packers have not yet made up their minds whether or not to pack mess pork the coming season to any considerable extent. In the meanwhile, it is rumored that Messrs. Young & Co. have made arrangements to ship out this pork to Canada, being afraid to offer it on the New York market, for fear of its reflex action on prices here. They are reported to be "long" yet to the extent of about 42,000 barrels, having bought that much which has not yet been delivered; and for that reason they have recently put up the price to $15 per barrel, being an advance of 50 cents on the rate which ruled for two months previously. They are also reported to have bought some 7,000 or 8,000 barrels of pork for December delivery, at $12.50 and $12.75 per barrel, for the purpose of enabling them to get rid of their old pork at a profit; it is understood to have averaged them $12.10 a barrel, and they think they will be able to prevent the manufacture of mess pork to any considerable extent before the close of the year, so that they can realize handsomely upon their December purchases.

The most awkward phase in the business is the check which it will give to the packing operations during the coming winter. It is well known that, for several years past, mess pork has gradually become more a speculative article, as consumers, both in Europe and in our lumbering regions, and even down South, prefer meats to mess pork, so that pork is scarcely salable at any paying price to the packer in many sections which formerly used to consume nothing in the shape of hog meat but pork. With so much old pork staring them in the face, it is no wonder that our packers should be afraid to arrange for packing mess pork on a large scale this winter, especially as the demand for consumption is steadily diminishing. And this brings an item of insecurity in regard to the price of meats, which is equally detrimental to trade. Of course, if the live hogs coming to this city should be turned into cut meats and lard, the amount of production of cut meats would be so largely in excess of that of any former year as to materially influence prices. This is felt by European buyers, and they are very tardy in taking hold, as they have done in former years, when they bought a large proportion of the season's packing before Christmas. For this reason parties who are canvassing the packing situation look upon it with a very gloomy eye, seeing nothing of profit in it this winter, as they are afraid that the market will be loaded down with hog product to an extent that will make it scarcely possible for them to realize cost price, especially with the high cost of labor, salt, and cooperage now ruling.

The managers of the corner in pork claim that they have done a good thing for Chicago, and especially that they have been the means, not only of bringing a large amount of capital here to be used in holding pork, but that the pork brought here from other cities has realized from $7,000 to $8,000 a month in storage alone, which would not have been paid to Chicago property-holders but for their interference. They claim also that they have succeeded in securing to holders of pork in this and other cities larger prices for their property than they would have been paid if they had not undertaken to control the market. There is undoubtedly some truth in these statements, yet it is equally without doubt that the harm wrought by their proceedings is much greater than the good they have done. They have succeeded in paralyzing the trade to a large extent, inflicting a collective loss of not less than several hundreds of thousands of dollars upon the provision-dealing community, and it will be singular if they do not yet add another instance to the many already recorded of parties who lose themselves in attempting to make money by running corners on other people. That such a loss is imminent is apparent when it is considered that pork for December delivery can be bought in [illegible] for $12.50 a barrel, while they are [illegible] their pork at $15. The moment [illegible] placed upon the market in sufficient [illegible] to meet the consumptive demand, [illegible] old pork must come down to the [illegible] new, or the new must rise to the [illegible] old; that is, the present addition of [illegible] rel must vanish. It cannot be [illegible] than another week or two at [illegible] tremely unlikely that the new pork [illegible] more than at present; if not, then the [illegible] old must be reduced, leaving the [illegible] but forty cents a barrel, which [illegible] cost of storage for five months, leaving [illegible] loss to the extent of the interest on [illegible] carrying, insurance, brokerage, [illegible] penses.

It was ascertained, yesterday, that [illegible] Co. are offering pork in small lots in other [illegible] and sending back pork to the places [illegible] came, paying the freight both ways, [illegible] ling charges, for the luxury of being [illegible] a "corner" in Chicago.

HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Father Outrages His Own [illegible] and Then Commits Suicide.

From the Waverly (Iowa) [illegible].

The people of Dayton and Franklin [illegible] are greatly excited over a [illegible] tragic end of the guilty man. [illegible] the victim and transgressor, has [illegible] of Dayton Township for several [illegible] an honest, industrious citizen, [illegible] to secure a living for his family. [illegible] months ago, his wife died, leaving [illegible] and six other children to the care [illegible] The family got along as well as [illegible] expected under the circumstances. [illegible] woman of the house was [illegible] girl, who was about 15 [illegible] of age. She took charge of the [illegible] affairs and the younger children. [illegible] ago, Corkery procured the arrest of [illegible] ders on the charge of enticing away his [illegible] ter for the purpose of prostitution. [illegible] tice, after hearing the evidence, discharged [illegible] defendant. Corkery then had W. P. [illegible] rested for the crime of seducing his [illegible] When brought to the stand, the girl [illegible] swear falsely, and told her father she [illegible] swear to a lie for him or any other [illegible] Corkery took her aside during the sitting [illegible] Court, and told her that she was not [illegible] cording to the rules of the Church, and it [illegible] not be perjury for her to swear against [illegible] The Justice dismissed the case against [illegible] as it was perfectly clear that it was a [illegible] prosecution by Corkery.

Corkery then entered into an arrangement [illegible] have the priest take the girl away, for [illegible] Corkery was to pay $150, but for some [illegible] she was not taken away. In the meantime [illegible] was apparent that the girl was in [illegible] something must be done. Corkery took [illegible] girl and started for the residence of [illegible] Cooper. When they had got near the [illegible] River, he seized her by the throat and [illegible] would kill her unless she would swear [illegible] against a man, whom he should name. [illegible] fused, and succeeded in getting away from [illegible] She made her way to some men who were [illegible] by at work. To them she unbosomed [illegible] troubles, and for the first time charged [illegible] with the crime of rape and incest. She [illegible] taken before Justice Leonard, where [illegible] filed an information against the [illegible] parent. A warrant was issued and Corkery [illegible] arrested. He was committed by the court [illegible] $500 bonds. Corkery was brought to [illegible] and put in jail. After a few days he [illegible] in getting bail, by deeding his farm to [illegible] of gentlemen in Waverly, who became [illegible] men for his appearance at the District Court.

After his release from prison, he [illegible] home, and secured one or two friends [illegible] him. After getting a good supply of whisky [illegible] board, they started in pursuit of the girl, [illegible] ling death to her. Justice Leonard had [illegible] the girl under his care, and on notice of the [illegible] proach of Corkery and his comrades, the [illegible] turned out armed for the purpose of defending [illegible] the girl against them. They returned, [illegible] disappointment and chagrin at their failure.

Corkery was quite sick on Monday. [illegible] he was no better. In some way he [illegible] arsenic. He took a second dose, which [illegible] death.

The parties accused by him are honest and [illegible] spectable people. No one believes that [illegible] knew or had anything to do with the [illegible] transaction.

Corkery was a man about 45 years of age, [illegible] owned a small farm near Grove Hill. [illegible] that he leaves seven children.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Distilleries in Bourbon County, Ky., are [illegible] ping whiskey direct to France.

—The number of hogs in Iowa is [illegible] valued at $2,521,240.

—The Marshal of Burlington, Iowa, [illegible] posse of men, boarded a notorious [illegible] a few days ago, and grabbed six men and [illegible] women.

—Fifteen exhibitions of Barnum's show [illegible] diana netted that concern $44,000, [illegible] amount $25,000 was clear profit.

—Peter Humphrey hung himself a [illegible] ago, near Cynthiana, Ky., because, [illegible] though having already a wife and [illegible] another woman whom he loved would [illegible] away with him.

—Jennings, the Southport (Ct.) butcher [illegible] held the winning ticket to the Danbury [illegible] House, has been obliged to divide his [illegible] among a club of ten for whom the ticket [illegible] originally purchased.

—The following are registration figures: [illegible] enport, 5,135; Rock Island, 1,601; Moline, [illegible]

—It is proposed to increase the endowment fund of Wittenburg College, Springfield, O., [illegible] $75,000, to $200,000. With this end in view, [illegible] meeting of prominent and wealthy members [illegible] the Lutheran Church will be held in that city [illegible] the 13th inst.

—An untravelled Englishman thinks [illegible] shame that the blarsted Yankees should [illegible] Don Juan—meaning the San Juan; and [illegible] that the first thing you know, you know, [illegible] will be wanting to claim Childe 'Arrold's [illegible] grimage.

—The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* says that, [illegible] the first time during its existence,—a period [illegible] sixteen years,—it is now the only newspaper [illegible] published in that city. It has outlived [illegible] five of which were started for the purpose [illegible] breaking it down.

—Two young Britons laid a wager as to [illegible] could produce the fastest spider, the trial [illegible] take place on plates, each spider to have a [illegible] One of the insects would hardly stir, while [illegible] other ran with great speed. The proposer [illegible] the bet had heated his plate and won the [illegible]

—It is reported that a disease is prevalent among the swine in some portions of Canada. Of course, after our experience with the horse-distemper, we shall watch with apprehension any similar affliction of our neighbors on the St. Lawrence.

—The Manfrini Gallery, which was at [illegible] the most interesting and varied [illegible] Venice, is now reduced to 52 pictures, [illegible] exhibition in London. The other pictures [illegible] been disposed of, and brought, it is said, [illegible] £80,000. The pictures now in the collection [illegible] those which were bequeathed by the Duke [illegible] Manfrini to his grandchildren, and were sent [illegible] England with a view to sale.

—The Muscatine (Iowa) *Journal* learns [illegible] the down-river railroad will not be surveyed [illegible] yond Muscatine this winter. The cost of grading the road from Clinton to Davenport, [illegible] miles, is estimated at $345,000, or $10,000 [illegible] mile. The highest grade is 20 feet to [illegible] but, for most of the distance, it is only 12 feet to the mile.

—All the world knows that A. T. Stewart [illegible] building a city at Hemstead Plains. 100 [illegible] houses are going up, broad boulevards are [illegible] out, railroads are planned to connect with all [illegible] great lines to New York, and a project is on [illegible] to run to the city with steam. Each of [illegible] houses will cost about $10,000, or more. But [illegible] will sell nothing. To applicants he has [illegible] swer, "I have nothing to sell." Some think [illegible] Stewart intends to complete the whole [illegible] fore he puts anything on the market. His great structure in New York, known as the Home for Sewing Girls, is nearly done. It is now said that it is not to be a home for girls at all, but is to be a mammoth hotel, to be run by the Lelands.

—The agitation of the coal question in Cincinnati is likely to result in bringing substantial relief to the coal-consumers of that city. The City Council having opened a negotiation for cheap coal with the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railway, which proposed to furnish 10,000,000 bushels of Indiana block coal at 12 cents a bushel, the coal dealers became greatly excited. [illegible] a meeting held Tuesday night, the subject [illegible] discussed in all its bearings, and the dealers finally agreed to furnish good coal at 10 [illegible] bushel, whereupon Cincinnati is jubilant.

—Messrs. Dulau have formed a collection, [illegible] six volumes, of caricatures published in [illegible] in 1870 and 1871. The first series embraces [illegible] period from the declaration of war till the [illegible] of August; the second, from Sedan to the fall [illegible] Metz; the third, from the surrender of Metz [illegible] the March revolution; the fourth, the reign [illegible] the Commune; the fifth and sixth relate [illegible] Italian matters, and also comprise caricatures [illegible] the Germans of a date posterior to the fall [illegible] the Commune. The whole comprises from 1,[illegible] to 2,000 caricatures. One copy has been purchased by Prince Bismarck, a second by the British Museum, and a third is in the hands [illegible] the collectors.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

[illegible] Schildgen, of the Town of New T[illegible] [illegible] petitioned the Circuit Court to [illegible] [illegible] proceedings taken by the Township T[illegible] [illegible] to the consolidation of School Dis[illegible] [illegible] 3 and 4. Petitioner affirms that, at a [illegible] [illegible] the Trustees of New Trier, by a vote [illegible] [illegible] one, it was voted to consolidate Sc[illegible] [illegible] Nos. 3 and 4, and reconstitute the[illegible] [illegible] No. 3, with a new School Board, [illegible] [illegible] and Secretary consisting of the [illegible] [illegible] are sought to be made defendants in [illegible] He claims that, under the law regula[illegible] [illegible] formation of school districts this action [illegible] [illegible], the voters of neither district having [illegible] [illegible] for consolidation, as required by [illegible] [illegible]; and he also states reasons why, [illegible] [illegible] the legality of the order, it would be [illegible] [illegible] and undesirable to make the change. [illegible] [illegible] that the defendant Hartrey be restra[illegible] [illegible] paying school moneys in his hands bel[illegible] [illegible] to Districts 3 and 4, to the other defenda[illegible] [illegible] are the Directors of the new [illegible] No. 3; that the Directors be [illegible] [illegible] from erecting or leasing a [illegible] [illegible] house at Grass Point, and [illegible] [illegible] forming any acts whatever in the capacity [illegible] [illegible] of the so-called new district; and [illegible] [illegible] order consolidating the districts be an[illegible] The writ of injunction was ordered [illegible] [illegible] for.

Judge Porter presided in the Criminal Co[illegible] [illegible], and, having no Grand Jury to di[illegible] [illegible] no other business to transact, passed [illegible] [illegible] hours in converting the serf-like alien [illegible] [illegible] free and independent American citizen.

[illegible] will not insult the understanding of [illegible] [illegible] of liberty who want to vote to-day, by [illegible] [illegible] them that the Courts will not sit. But [illegible] [illegible] will receive new suits.

Judge Wallace, yesterday, appointed M. [illegible] Samuel Dunlap, and W. T. Nichols, Co[illegible] [illegible] to construct the new drain in [illegible] of Cicero.

The Grand Jury which was to be sworn in [illegible] [illegible] was not a success; only four respond[illegible] [illegible] the piping of the Sheriff.

Judge Gary will hear defaults in chancery [illegible] [illegible] and in common law on Thursday.

The Superior and Circuit Courts Cler[illegible] [illegible] will be open to-day for the filing [illegible] [illegible], and issuing of naturalization.

There was scarcely anything done in the [illegible], yesterday, except the swearing in [illegible] [illegible] citizens.

A meeting of the creditors of Spengler & C[illegible] bankruptcy, is appointed to take place at [illegible] o'clock this morning.

The United States Court yesterday adjourned [illegible] to-morrow morning.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Blodgett*].

[illegible]—Bramard v. Fitzgerald et al.; one week given [illegible] 700—Newman v. McClelland et al.; leave [illegible] and subpœna and answer by entitling them in [illegible] Circuit Court. 736—Tolman v. State Insurance Co[illegible]; argument concluded before Judge Drummond [illegible] taken under advisement. 561—Doggett v. Ro[illegible]; case set for hearing on pleadings and proofs.

LAW.

[illegible]—Lorillard v. Republic Insurance Company; [illegible] [illegible] of plaintiff to second plea overruled.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

[illegible]—(Admiralty)—Bridge v. Steam Scow Annie [illegible]; respondent found not guilty, and leave given [illegible] libellant to amend libel by making the City of Ch[illegible] a party respondent.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible]—Thomas Buckley, assignee in bankruptcy [illegible] Home Insurance Company, v. John Herting; [illegible] $26,000; Wm. H. Holden, solicitor. 3,469—[illegible] v. Wm. A. Herting; $15,000; same solicitor. [illegible]—Same v. Nicholas Dreden; $2,000; same so[illegible] 3,471—Same v. Ellwood M. Janett; $4,000 [illegible] solicitor. 3,472—Same v. Anton Berg[illegible] same solicitor. 3,473—Same [illegible] Schillo, $1,000; same solicitor. 3,474—Same [illegible] Cassman; $2,000; same solicitor. 3,475 [illegible] v. Solomon Senn; $2,000; same solicitor. 3,4[illegible] v. Adam J. Meckler; $10,000; same solicitor. [illegible]—Same v. Anthony Dreden; $8,000; same solicitor. 3,478—Same v. John Dieden; $3,000; same so[illegible] 3,479—Same v. Charles Herberts; $4,000 [illegible] solicitor. 3,480—Same v. Edmund Knauer [illegible] same solicitor. 3,481—Same v. Conrad Kalb [illegible] same solicitor. 3,482—Same v. Anton Schillo [illegible] same solicitor. 3,483—Same v. John H[illegible] Francis Agnew, John Herting, and W. F[illegible]; bill for the sale of real estate held to secure th[illegible] of $4,500. 3,484—Justin Bowman et al v. Schoone[illegible] Porich; libel; $250; Wm. H. Condon, proctor.

BANKRUPTCY.

[illegible]—Jacob Meyer et al.; filed petition of George [illegible] for allowance, and petition granted. 2,144—[illegible] Liebenstein et al.; rule to show cause returnable [illegible] inst., and provisional warrant of seizure. 2,140—[illegible] & Cady; Lester B. Radmore appointed provisional assignee.

NEW BANKRUPTS.

[illegible]—A. Liebenstein & Co., on the petition of Chas. [illegible] Marks, a creditor on an unpaid promissory note for [illegible]

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Porter*].

[illegible]—Biederman v. Mears; dismissed at plaintiff's [illegible] 2,928—Lange v. Barnes; same as 1,844.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible]—Mary J. Schnabel v. Elisha C. Sprague; injunction to restrain Elisha C. Sprague, Miss Jewell, [illegible] Really Sprague, and John A. J. Kendig from selling at Trustees' sale Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, in Block 6 [illegible] Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, under a trust [illegible] given to William C. Reynolds, Trustee, said John [illegible] Kendig, successor in trust, made to secure a [illegible] of $500 dated Feb. 4, or in any way selling, [illegible] transferring, or intermeddling with said prop[illegible]; S. M. Davis, solicitor. 41,130 and 41,131 [illegible] appeals. 41,132—Thomas F. Robb and E. A. & M. [illegible] Robb v. Polly V. and George Goodenow, Elizabeth [illegible] and Horace Green, Adelaide and Andrew Austin, [illegible] and George Mitchell, and Mary C. Robb; petition for the execution of certain trusts conveyed to [illegible] L. Goodenow, deceased, by Hannah E. Mit[illegible] S. M. Davis, solicitor. 41,133—The Singer & [illegible] Stone Company v. Gilbert Smith, James T. [illegible] and Robert G. Schryver; mechanic's lien [illegible] Sub-lot 6, of Lots 1 and 2, of Block 95, School [illegible] Addition to Chicago; Barker & Wait, [illegible]. 41,134—Robert Robinson v. Fred. Schreider and —— Henning; replevin, [illegible] Story and King, attorneys. 41,135—Robert [illegible] v. Henry Mind; trespass, $2,000; Story and [illegible] attorneys. 41,136—Charles Degenhardt v. Geo. [illegible] Hy. Orterman, John Paul, and Henry Ma[illegible] Philip Stein. 41,137—Avery et al. v. Lehmann; [illegible] 41,138—Chathley J. Hambleton v. Kate [illegible] the Riverside Improvement Company, Hy. [illegible] and Wm. C. Grant; bill praying an account to [illegible] of transactions in which the parties have been [illegible] in notes; W. T. Burgess. 41,139—The City [illegible] Chicago v. Bernard Gindorff; appeal.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Rogers*].

[illegible]—Gottfried v. Knickelbien; suit dismissed as to [illegible] Brud, garnishee, per stipulation. 81—Smith v. [illegible]; bond approved and rule discharged. 1,877—[illegible] National Bank v. Shepard; finding for plaintiff, damages, $5,096.81 and judgment; appeal granted, bond, $300 in 10 days; 10 days for answer. 1,878 [illegible] National Bank v. same; judgment for [illegible] 44.48 and judgment; appeal, etc., same [illegible] 1877. 2,349—Hapgood v. Commercial [illegible] Insurance Company; personal service; default, damages, $2,903, and judgment. 2,643—[illegible] —— default [illegible] judgment set aside on motion of defendant's attorney. [illegible] 223 to 233 on Wednesday.

[*Judge Booth.*]

[illegible]—Mendelson v. Heidenrich; motion for capias [illegible] 140—Kinsery v. Nelson; finding for plaintiff, [illegible] 1,020.38, and judgment. 1,206—Glickauf v. Mc[illegible]; time to file bond extended 5 days. 2,194—[illegible] v. Brachvogel; leave to plaintiff to file new [illegible] particulars. 1,008—Gilman Brickett v. Carroll [illegible], per stipulation, defendant to pay unpaid [illegible] 1,560—Zengler v. Geary; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 57—Mancy v. McDonough; motion [illegible] new trial withdrawn by agreement, and judgment [illegible] verdict. 1,554—C. M. & St. P. R. R. Company v. [illegible] et al.; in lieu of the order of Saturday, reading [illegible] for new trial on behalf of Carpenter & [illegible] taken under advisement. 1,555—C. C. & I. C. [illegible] Company v. John McAulay et al.; Winchester [illegible] appointed guardian ad litem for Oscar Finlay, a [illegible]

[*Judge Tree.*]

[illegible] v. Bryant, set for trial 12th, and 13th [illegible] Dewey et al. v. Halfed et al.; set for trial 12th [illegible] insts. Pollack v. Rick; same order. 4,672—[illegible] for restoration of judgment, on motion of plaintiff's attorney. [illegible] 303, 340, 276, 277—Set for the 11th, 12th, and [illegible] Nos. 239, 240, 249, for 14th and 15th insts.; [illegible] and 988 for 18th inst.; No. 98 for 14th inst.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Williams*].

[illegible] Bridget v. Michael Drury; guardian's fees taxed [illegible] G. N. 4,552—Complainant to pay $100 for [illegible] fees and $60 per month temporary alimony, [illegible] payment to be made in ten days. 22—People [illegible] State v. State Insurance Company; Receiver's [illegible] and confirmed and decree. 559—Scates v. [illegible] exceptions to the answers of Samuel D. Har[illegible] Robert B. Clark, William, Lill and Montgomery [illegible], and ten days to answer. 547—Adelins v. [illegible] Hamel; cause heard and decree.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible]—Wm. Corbley v. Eliza Corbley; divorce; [illegible] 4,750—Mary H. Oddy v. Henry James [illegible]; divorce; desertion. 4,751—John Schildgen v. [illegible] Hartney, Bernhard Klopper, Caspar Roemer, [illegible] Nittstratter; injunction (see notes); J. P. [illegible] solicitor. 4,752—Koehler v. Hol[illegible] appeal. 4,753—Gross v. Nichols; appeal. 4,754 [illegible] v. Mary J. Davis; divorce; desertion. 4,755—[illegible] Goodjohn and John F. Lenox; v. Susan and [illegible] J. Koon, and the Mechanics' Savings Bank of [illegible] Rhode Island; mechanic's lien on Lots 1, [illegible] 4, in the subdivision of Lots 10 and 11, Block 19 [illegible] Trustees' Subdivision of Section 33, Township [illegible] the sum of $4,500; Oscar Bushnell, solicitor. [illegible] Flood & Co. v. Benjamin Z. Hull; [illegible] $500; Moore & Caulfield. 4,757—Malcom [illegible] Henry Sherman; assumpsit, $1,000; Hoyne, [illegible] Hoyne.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

[illegible] and claims: Rhoda M. Potter, regular [illegible] and claims allowed of P. C. Skiff and [illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

John Schildgen, of the Town of New Trier, yesterday petitioned the Circuit Court to annul the proceedings taken by the Township Trustees as to the consolidation of School Districts Nos. 3 and 4. Petitioner affirms that, at a meeting of the Trustees of New Trier, by a vote of two to one, it was voted to consolidate School Districts Nos. 3 and 4, and reconstitute them as District No. 3, with a new School Board, the Directors and Secretary consisting of the persons who are sought to be made defendants in the suit. He claims that, under the law regulating the formation of school districts this action was illegal, the voters of neither district having petitioned for consolidation, as required by the statute; and he also states reasons why, apart from the legality of the order, it would be impolitic and undesirable to make the change. He prays that the defendant Hartrey be restrained from paying school moneys in his hands belonging to Districts 3 and 4, to the other defendants, who are the Directors of the new District No. 3; that the Directors be restrained from erecting or leasing a new school house at Grass Point, and from performing any acts whatever in the capacity of Directors of the so-called new district; and that the order consolidating the districts be annulled. The writ of injunction was ordered as prayed for.

Judge Porter presided in the Criminal Court, yesterday, and, having no Grand Jury to direct, and no other business to transact, passed the happy hours in converting the serf-like alien into the free and independent American citizen.

We will not insult the understanding of the sons of liberty who want to vote to-day, by telling them that the Courts will not sit. But the clerks will receive new suits.

Judge Wallace, yesterday, appointed M. C. Niles, Samuel Dunlap, and W. T. Nichols, Commissioners to construct the new drain in the Town of Cicero.

The Grand Jury which was to be sworn in yesterday was not a success; only four responded to the piping of the Sheriff.

Judge Gary will hear defaults in chancery on Wednesday, and in common law on Thursday.

The Superior and Circuit Courts Clerk's offices will be open to-day for the filing of papers, and issuing of naturalization.

There was scarcely anything done in the Courts, yesterday, except the swearing in of naturalized citizens.

A meeting of the creditors of Spengler & Co., in bankruptcy, is appointed to take place at 11 o'clock this morning.

The United States Court yesterday adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Blodgett*].

[illegible]—Brainard v. Fitzgerald et al.; one week given to [illegible]. 700—Newman v. McClelland et al.; leave to [illegible] subpœna and answer by entitling them in the Circuit Court. 736—Tolman v. State Insurance Company; argument concluded before Judge Drummond, and taken under advisement. 661—Doggett v. Rollo; case set for hearing on pleadings and proofs.

LAW.

[illegible]—Lorillard v. Republic Insurance Company; demurrer of plaintiff to second plea overruled.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

[illegible]—(Admiralty)—Bridge v. Steam Scow Annie M.; respondent found not guilty, and leave given libellant to amend libel by making the City of Chicago a party respondent.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible]—Thomas Buckley, assignee in bankruptcy of Home Insurance Company, v. John Herting; assumpsit, $26,000; Wm. H. Holden, solicitor. 3,469—Same v. Wm. A. Herting; $15,000; same solicitor. 3,470—Same v. Nicholas Dreden; $2,000; same solicitor. 3,471—Same v. Ellwood M. Janett; $4,000; same solicitor. 3,472—Same v. Anton Berg; [illegible]; same solicitor. 3,473—Same v. [illegible] Schillo, $1,000; same solicitor. 3,474—Same v. [illegible] Casman; $2,000; same solicitor. 3,475—Same v. Solomon Senn; $2,000; same solicitor. 3,476—Same v. Adam J. Meckler; $10,000; same solicitor. 3,477—Same v. Anthony Dreden; $8,000; same solicitor. 3,478—Same v. John Dieden; $3,000; same solicitor. 3,479—Same v. Charles Herberts; $4,000; same solicitor. 3,480—Same v. Edmund Knauer; same solicitor. 3,481—Same v. Conrad Kalb; same solicitor. 3,482—Same v. Anton Schillo; same solicitor. 3,483—Same v. John H. [illegible], Francis Agnew, John Herting, and W. K. [illegible]; bill for the sale of real estate held to secure the [illegible] of $4,500. 3,484—Justin Bowman et al. v. Schooner [illegible] Porich; libel; $250; Wm. H. Condon, proctor.

BANKRUPTCY.

[illegible]—Jacob Meyer et al.; filed petition of George [illegible] for allowance, and petition granted. 2,144—[illegible]stein et al.; rule to show cause returnable [illegible], and provisional warrant of seizure. 2,140—[illegible] Cady; Lester B. Radmore appointed provisional assignee.

NEW BANKRUPTS.

[illegible]—A. Liebenstein & Co., on the petition of Chas. [illegible], a creditor on an unpaid promissory note for [illegible]

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Porter*].

[illegible]—Biederman v. Meare; dismissed at plaintiff's [illegible]. 2,028—Lange v. Barnes; same as 1,844.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible]—Mary J. Schnabel v. Elisha C. Sprague; injunction to restrain Elisha C. Sprague, Miss Jewell, [illegible] Sprague, and John A. J. Kendig from selling [illegible] Trustees' sale Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, in Block 6 [illegible] Dearborn Addition to Chicago, under a trust [illegible] to William C. Reynolds, Trustee, said John Kendig, successor in trust, made to secure a [illegible] of $1000 dated Feb. 4, or in any way selling, [illegible] or intermeddling with said property. [illegible] M. Davis, solicitor. 41,130 and 41,131 [illegible]. 41,132—Thomas P. Robb and E. A. & M. [illegible] v. Polly V. and George Goodenow, Elizabeth and Horace Green, Adelaide and Andrew Austin, [illegible] and George Mitchell, and Mary C. Robb; petition for the execution of certain trusts conveyed to [illegible] L. Goodenow, deceased, by Hannah R. Mitchell. S. M. Davis, solicitor. 41,133—The Singer & [illegible] Stone Company v. Gilbert Smith, James T. [illegible], and Robert G. Schryver; mechanic's lien [illegible] of Lots 1 and 2, of Block 95, School [illegible] Addition to Chicago; Barker & Wait, [illegible]. 41,134—Robert Robinson v. Fred. Schreider and —— Henning; replevin, [illegible] Story and King, attorneys. 41,135—Robert [illegible] v. Henry Mind; trespass, $2,000; Story and [illegible] attorneys. 41,136—Charles Degenhardt v. Geo. [illegible], Hy. Orterman, John Paul, and Henry Ma[illegible] Philip Stein. 41,137—Avery et al. v. Lehmann; [illegible]. 41,138—Chathley J. Hambleton v. Kate Bab[illegible], the Riverside Improvement Company, Hy. E. [illegible] and Wm. C. Grant; bill praying an account to [illegible] of transactions in which the parties have been [illegible] in notes; W. T. Burgess. 41,139—The City of Chicago v. Bernard Gindorff; appeal.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Rogers*].

[illegible]—Gottfried v. Knickelbien; suit dismissed as to [illegible] Brud, garnishee, per stipulation. 81—Smith v. [illegible]; bond approved and rule discharged. 1,877—[illegible] National Bank v. Shepard; finding for plaintiff; damages, $5,096.81 and judgment; appeal granted; bond, $300 in 10 days; 10 days for answer. 1,878—[illegible] National Bank v. same; judgment for $[illegible].43 and judgment; appeal, etc., same [illegible]. 1877. 2,349—Hapgood v. Commercial [illegible] Insurance Company; personal service; default, damages $2,963, and judgment. 2,643—[illegible] —— default judgment set aside on motion of defendant's attorney.

[illegible] 228 to 233 on Wednesday).

[*Judge Booth.*]

[illegible]—Mendelsen v. Heidenreich; motion for capias [illegible]. 140—Kinsely v. Nelson; finding for plaintiff [illegible]200.88, and judgment. 1,266—Glickauf v. Mc[illegible]; time to file bond extended 5 days. 2,194—[illegible]ington v. Brachvogel; leave to plaintiff to file new particulars. 1,008—Gilman Brickett v. Carroll, [illegible] per stipulation, defendant to pay unpaid [illegible]. 1,350—Zengler v. Geary; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 57—Mancy v. McDonough; motion for trial withdrawn by agreement, and judgment [illegible]. 1,554—C. M. & St. P. R. R. Company v. [illegible] et al.; in lieu of the order of Saturday, reading for new trial on behalf of Carpenter & [illegible] taken under advisement. 1,555—C. C. & I. C. Company v. John McAulay et al.; Winchester [illegible] appointed guardian ad litem for Oscar Finlay, a minor.

[*Judge Tree.*]

[illegible]ard v. Bryant, set for trial 12th, and 13th [illegible] et al. v. Halfed et al.; set for trial 13th [illegible]. Pollack v. Rick; same order. 4,672—[illegible] restoration of judgment, on motion of plaintiff's attorney.

[illegible] 275, 277—Set for the 11th, 12th, and [illegible] Nos. 239, 240, 249, for 14th and 15th insts.; [illegible] for 18th inst.; No. 98 for 14th inst.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Williams*].

[illegible] v. Michael Drury; guardian's fees taxed [illegible] G. N. 4,653—Complainant to pay $100 for [illegible] fees and $50 per month temporary alimony, [illegible] payment to be made in ten days. 22—People [illegible] v. State Insurance Company; Receiver's [illegible] confirmed and decree. 559—Scates v. [illegible] exceptions to the answers of Samuel D. Har[illegible] S. Clark, William, Lill and Montgomery [illegible] ten days to answer. 547—Adeline v. [illegible]; cause heard and decree.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible]—Wm. Corbley v. Eliza Corbley; divorce; [illegible]. 4,750—Mary H. Oddy v. Henry James [illegible]; divorce; desertion. 4,751—John Schildgen v. [illegible], Bernhard Klopper, Caspar Roemer, [illegible]; injunction (see notes); J. P. [illegible], solicitor. 4,752—Koehler v. Hol[illegible]. 4,753—Gross v. Nichols; appeal. 4,754—[illegible] v. Mary J. Davis; divorce; desertion. 4,755—[illegible] John and John F. Lenox; v. Susan and [illegible], and the Mechanics' Savings Bank of [illegible] Rhode Island; mechanic's lien on Lots 1, [illegible] subdivision of Lots 10 and 11, Block 19 [illegible] Subdivision of Section 33, Township [illegible] of $4,500; Omar Bushnell, solicitor. [illegible] Flood & Co. v. Benjamin Z. Hull; [illegible] Moore & Caulfield. 4,757—Malcom [illegible] Sherman; assumpsit, $1,000; Hoyne, Hoyne.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

[illegible] and claims: Rhoda M. Potter, regular [illegible] and claims allowed of P. C. Skiff and R. & J. Blair. John Weller; regular adjudication and claims allowed of Hy. Pierce, Hy. K. Whitford, Fred. A. Cornell, and Samuel D. Wilder, Mathias Dohle, E. Winchester and D. Burlingame. John Faber; regular adjudication and claim allowed of John Derneden. Isabella Mewburn; regular adjudication and claim allowed of M. McLaughlin. John Blattner; regular adjudication and claim allowed of John Blattner. Thomas Richards; regular adjudication and claim allowed of W. H. Richards, H. D. Lyman, and F. J. Filbert.

Regular adjudications: Stephen E. Knott, Denis Crumley, T. M. Parkhurst, Hannah M. Marsh, Robert Wilson, Richard Bellinger, Magnus J. McGurrin, Edward P. Branghal, Gotthelf Willig, Jacob Maser, Hy. Loettgen, George Kobolt, Ernst Frederick, Olof Linstedt, John George Beuhlin, Bernard Cassidy, Patrick Phelan, Peter Hub, Thomas Woods, J. Henry Weber, Hy. S. Hall, and claims allowed to E. Rockwell, C. T. Buckley, Leavitt Street Congregational Church, and Isaac Fool.

Other business: William C. Towle, minor; decree for sale of real estate. Lucius A. Willard; venire for a jury of twelve to try the question of his being restored to reason, returnable 7th November. Charles R. Carroll; appeal bond of Henry Milward and Geo. Barron. Alonzo W. Mack; Thomas A. McClelland appointed guardian *ad litem* for minors in the petition to sell real estate to pay debts. Stephen E. Knott; inventory, appraisement, award, and selection approved. Town of Cicero; order appointing Samuel Dunlap, M. C. Niles, and W. T. Nichols Commissioners for construction of a drain. Thomas Woods; inventory and appraisement approved. Simon Jobst; will proven, and letters testamentary granted to Lorenz Watry; bond of $6,144 approved. Edward P. Dwyer; files restored. Bohan S. Shepard; balance of estate, $132.87, to be deposited in hands of County Treasurer, for the benefit of unknown heirs. Ravena M. French, minor; order authorizing guardian to buy an organ. Godhart School; order appointing Gwynne Garnett guardian *ad litem*.

BANDITTI IN ILLINOIS.

A Gang of Cattle-Thieves in the Rock River Valley—Their Organization, History, and Dispersion.

From the Rockford (Ill.) Journal, Oct. 2.

For some time past rumors have been rife concerning a mysterious band of unknown men who were engaged in plundering the farmers in this section of country of grain, horses, and chiefly cattle. Occasionally some one would be arrested for one or the other of these offences, but would always be released, friends of the criminal promptly coming forward to prove an *alibi*.

Within the last few months theft has followed theft throughout this county, and the adjoining one of Boone. Enraged by repeated losses, and desirous of revenge, the farmers of these neighboring counties laid the few facts known to them before our skilful Sheriff, Major Flynn, and his able assistant, Mr. Nash. These gentlemen went quietly to work, following up the slender clue afforded them, and after nearly a month's patient and successful search succeeded in unearthing a branch of a powerfully organized banditti, whose various societies and gangs, all under the leadership of some unknown head, extend, it is believed, from here to Omaha. Hearing of Messrs. Flynn and Nash's eminent success, our reporter called on these gentlemen last Wednesday, and from them elicited the following startling facts:

The organization of the band of thieves who have infested this and Boone Counties, was effected something over a year ago. Their first theft of which we have any knowledge was the stealing of a large quantity of rye from the farm of Mr. Proctor, near Cherry Valley. Other thefts followed in quick succession, and these finally culminated in the arrest of one of the gang for stealing a gun. He was tried before Justice Mackey, of Cherry Valley, but by the help of his confederates proved an *alibi*, and was consequently released. Soon after, Burdett Patten was indicted for theft, but before the trial could take place, the principal witnesses, either intimidated by threats, or being themselves connected in the affair, left the county, thus making it impossible to convict the prisoner. Encouraged by their remarkable success in defying the laws, the principal members of the band, B. C. Ladd, Oliver Beckington, Mark Beckington, Albert Rowley, Brown, and many of the lesser lights met at the house of B. C. Ladd, a rich farmer, living near New Milford, to consult in regard to their future line of proceedings. After a somewhat excited discussion, it was resolved, almost unanimously, that the members of the gang should, in the future, attend to cattle stealing, as being the most lucrative and safe form of making money.

The first exploit which they are known to have committed was that of running off seven head of young cattle, the property of John McAvoy, who lived just west of Ladd's. These cattle were taken to Boone County, and there sold for $75; $10 in cash and a $65 note.

Some days after this, Brown, Rowley, Ladd, and one of Ladd's sons, stole from the pasture of Stiles Wilcox twenty-two head of cattle. The same night (which was dark and stormy), Brown and Rowley, provided by Beckington with $500 in money and a bottle of whiskey, drove the animals to the farm of Beckington, situated in the southeast part of Boone County. This occurred about the 7th of September last. Some three weeks after, Messrs. Knight and Miller, owners of the cattle, missed them from the pasture, and made a diligent search for them, but without success. At last a man named Roach, a cattle-hunter by profession, came forward and offered to tell them where their cattle were, in consideration of receiving $75 in money. The offer was accepted, and they were directed to the farm of Beckington, where they found a portion of the stock. On application, the Beckingtons immediately gave up the stock, but claimed to have purchased them of two men who were driving them toward Sycamore, for $231. Messrs. Knight & Miller took their cattle home, but being satisfied that the explanation given them was much "too thin," they placed the whole affair in the hands of Major Flynn and Mr. Nash, who suspected the persons named above on account of some knowledge of their previous doings. The first move was to arrest A. Rowley, whom they found hidden in a hen-roost on his father's farm. On being captured he "wilted," and offered to give the Sheriff $100 to be let off. This failing, he volunteered to turn State's evidence—in fact to do anything to avoid the necessity of going to jail. He was brought before Justice Buell, and the Beckingtons brought forward to identify him. This they would not do, and he is again at large on $1,000 bail. Warrants were promptly issued for O. Beckington, Ladd and Ladd's son. Beckington was captured, but Ladd is still at large, although the police are confident of his arrest. Another of the gang—Brown by name—sent word that he would give himself up, if he might be allowed to turn State's evidence. On consulting the proper authorities, Major Flynn saw fit to grant this request, and Brown was brought to Rockford. He is now at large on $2,000 bail.

At this point the matter rests at present, and if it should go no further, Messrs. Flynn and Nash deserve the thanks of all persons for their energy and nerve in breaking up this powerful and well organized gang.

The Rockford *Register*, in an article on the same subject, says that the man who turned State's evidence stated that the band was formed in Chicago several years ago, and that they pledged themselves to spread over the entire West, making as many accomplices as possible, having their headquarters in Chicago.

Batavia.

This sketch of Batavia is from a work just published in France, entitled "Java, Siam, Canton: Voyage autour du Monde. Par le Comte de Beauvoir. Paris: Henri Plon:"

In truth there are no streets; there are only majestic alleys shaded by beautiful tufted trees, framed in long, vast arbors, known to us in Europe only as operatic decorations. The rays of the pitiless sun can but penetrate their shade at intervals, while they gild with wonderful reflections the countless plumes of the cocoa trees, the upright branches of the flame trees, which are all scarlet flowers, the bananas, with green leaves the size of a man, the cotton trees, laden with snow-white puffs, the traveller's palm, colossal fans of unsurpassable elegance, which yield streams of milk to the summons of a cane pushed into their back; finally, the immense banyans, whence falls thousands of vertical *lianes*, which touch the earth, take rapid root, and spring up to the summit of the tree, there to bind themselves into intricate garlands, and again to fling themselves down. One of these trees alone forms an entire wood, surrounded with a curtain, a network of intertwining leaves and flowers, through which children, in the costume of the angels, pushing back the *lianes*, with their dark, lithe hands, watch the pirogues and the swimmers as they glide over the waters of the canal. For these alleys and arbors are the footpaths of the "arroyos" of the tropical Babylon, of those great aquatic ways which the Dutch would have made by hundreds in memory of the mother country, if the Malay population had not already made them by thousands. Thus have the instincts of the white race of the North and the yellow race of the Equator met. We go on (in little open carriages drawn up by Lilliputian ponies) through a delicious succession of these embowered alleys, by the side of the "arroyo," covered with innumerable barques, which float amid gigantic water lilies, and catching glimpses of fairy-like gardens and white marble palaces, with glittering, many-colored verandas closing up the vistas. Seeing nothing but these alleys, I believe myself to be in a Valley of Delights in the neighborhood of the city, when I am deposited at the hotel of the Netherlands, which is, it seems, in the centre of Batavia. This flowery forest in the city itself! I am intoxicated. I cannot believe my eyes, and I swear by all the monkeys, sacred and profane, which I have seen since then, that I am quite incapable of making you understand my delight and admiration. The building is of white marble, supported on a colonnade of pierced arches; opposite to a great oval kiosk open to all the breezes, protected by a light roof—this is the dining-room, whereas busy ant-hill of servants swarm about, laying the table. How fine is the effect of their robes of red silk or muslin, their blue turbans, and their golden sashes, thrown out against the whiteness of the marble floor and balconies! * * *

At nightfall we dine in the kiosk; around us a brilliantly-attired crowd dance in the alleys, lighted up with Venetian lamps. We are served by the Oriental troop just mentioned; I have a Malay to pour out iced water into my glass, I have two to change my plates, three hold the dishes, one to carve, one to wait until the coffee comes round. If I wanted to taste twelve dishes, and could succeed in asking for them in the local tongue, I might employ the twelve motionless men in red who squat behind me. What a sight! What coloring! What a sky! And when stretched along the veranda, in the full perfumed breeze, I cry, "*Sopada, cassi api*," quick; one of the Orientals of the thousand and one nights, whom one is tempted to call slaves, leaves the column at whose foot he has been mutely crouching like a statue of Buddha, and brings me, to light my pipe, a long fuse of which he is the appointed guardian. It is a kind of torch made of glutinous sandalwood, which burns day and night, and exhales a delicious perfume. I feel myself rapidly turning into a Sultan. As for the dinner—I speak with the reserve of a Northman—forty-eight different kinds of pimento, a mountain of rice, in which is hidden a microscopic pilau of young pigeon, served with a sauce flavored with red pepper, which is the famous *kari*, an absence of all viands to be cut with an ordinary knife, an abundance of salads of bamboo and chutnee—the whole undoubtedly offers a local coloring highly appreciated by amateurs, but which lights up a devouring flame in stomachs unaccustomed to Japanese cooking, which is still more excited by the local drinks.

A DASHING EXPLOIT.

When the Revolution of 1830 set in, Alexandre Dumas, then a very young man, and seeing nothing in life but one series of tableaux, took his share in the more stirring scenes in the capacity of a skirmisher. He tells the whole story in his memoirs, and his account seems an anticipation of the best portions of Rabagas. But his narrative of his expedition to Soissons to seize some powder will be found one of the most stirring bits of adventure in modern times.

He had heard Lafayette say that if the King were to advance on Paris there would be no powder to meet him with. Alexandre conceived a bold scheme, and proposed to the General to set off for Soissons—a town he well knew—and seize on the magazine there. Lafayette laughed at the idea, but consented to give him a pass to General Gerard, to which Dumas coolly added: "and we recommend his scheme to you." From Gerard he, with some difficulty, obtained a requisition addressed to the authorities of the town for the powder. In this he ingeniously interpolated the words "Minister of War,"—a rank which no one but himself had conferred on the General. With this official document he returned to Lafayette, and persuaded the old patriot to write him a sort of letter of introduction to the citizens of Soissons, recommending them "Alexander Dumas, one of our combatants," as a fit and proper person to whom they should hand over the powder. Then our hero—for such he was on this occasion—prepared himself for as spirited and dramatic an adventure as can be found in the books of romances.

It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th of July, 1830. As he was hurrying away, he met a young painter named Bard, who was only 19. He asked him to join. The other agreed with slacrity, and Alexandre sending him back for his double-barrelled pistols and his horse, set off himself in a cabriolet for Le Bourget, then the first post on the road to Soissons, and which has since obtained such a disastrous notoriety. Arrived there, he exhibited his Lafayette and Gerard letters to the Postmaster, and demanded a chaise and horse for his mission. The Postmaster was friendly, and even *empressé*, and supplied him at once with what he asked. He went out to buy some pieces of calico,—red, white, and blue,—which were sewn into a tri-color flag fixed to a broom-stick, which latter was tied on to the chaise. With this ensign they started, in hopes of getting to Soissons about midnight. The Postmaster shook his head, but, as he sagaciously remarked, "so many miracles had been performed during the last three days that it might be possible." As they hurried through the various villages the flag caused the greatest excitement. His fellow-traveller, delighted, declared that all was going splendidly, "but that they ought to have some sort of cry."

"Shout away, then," said Dumas, "and while you are shouting I'll take some sleep."

The only difficulty was, what was to be the cry, and with some hesitation the now well-worn and tattered "*Vive la Republique*" was decided on. Accordingly, the young painter, his head out of the window, and his flag waving, roared on. On the high road they met a chaise going to Paris, and a traveller of some 50 years old asked for news.

"The Louvre is taken; the Bourbons fled; Provisional Government established—vive la Republique!" the excited painter poured out. The gentleman 50 years old scratched his ear, and continued his journey. For the next stage they had an old postilion, who persisted in going at a steady trot, and, at every remonstrance, answered doggedly, "Leave it all to me. A man knows his own business best." Dumas at last, from his chaise window, laid on the backs of the horses with a stick, and made them gallop. In a rage, the man pulled up, swore he would unyoke his beasts, and actually proceeded to do so. Dumas fired at him with a blank catridge, and so scared him that he rolled on the ground in terror. Alexandre then put on his huge posting-boots, and, mounting, galloped on to the next post. They soon reached the old familiar Villers-Cotterets—the whole town, as may well be imagined, being thrown into intense excitement by the appearance of the chaise with the tricolor and the excited Alexandre Dumas. Late as it was, every house poured out its inhabitants, who rushed to the post-house. A thousand eager questions were put to him—what did it mean, this flag and the guns? He knew all the townspeople, and told the story of the last few days. It was insisted that he should stay a short time, and have something to eat, and he was carried off to the house of an old friend, where a hasty supper was got ready. A number of old companions, who had been boys when he was in the little town, gathered round, listening eagerly as their old friend declaimed and recounted between every mouthful. As he dashed in for them, which he could do admirably, vivid sketches of these thrilling scenes, the rustics listened with delight and wonder; but when he came to explain the object of his present expedition—"when I announced that I meant to capture, single-handed, all the powder that was in a military town, containing 8,000 inhabitants, and a garrison of 800 men"—they looked at him doubtfully, and thought he was crazed. This was, of course, welcome to Alexandre, who always delighted to put himself in a theatrical attitude, and be the centre of a dramatic situation. He turned to his companion Bard:

"What were my words when proposing this expedition to you?"

"You asked," was the reply, "Was I inclined to get myself shot with you."

"And what do you say now?"

"That I am ready still."

All were confounded at such gallantry. One of his friends now stepped forward, and offered to get him into Soissons, as he had a friend at the gates. Then Alexandre, always anticipating his D'Artagnan, raised his glass, and drank to his own return to them on the next evening. "Have dinner ready," he called to the host, "for twenty people; and it is to be eaten just the same, whether we are alive or dead—here are 200 francs. The other answered that he might pay on the morrow. "But if I should be shot?" "Then *I* shall pay." A shout arose. "Hurrah for Cartier!" Dumas drank off his wine, and, we might add, the act-drop fell.

It was now about 11 o'clock. The horses were put to, the chaise was waiting, and the bold trio, Dumas, Bard, and Hutin (who was to pass them through the gates), drove away on their daring expedition. By 1 o'clock they had reached the gates of Soissons, through which they were allowed to pass, "the doorkeeper little dreaming," says Alexandre the great, "that he was admitting the Revolution."

They went straight to the house of Hutin's mother, where their first business was the manufacture of a huge tricolor flag. She contributed her blue and red curtains, with a tablecloth, and all the women of the household were set to work to sew the pieces together. By daybreak the task was completed. The pole, of course, gave no trouble, as the one from which the Bourbon white flag was floating would answer. "The flag-staff," as Dumas says, "had no political opinions."

The plan they had arranged was really Quixotic in its extravagance, and indeed seems almost incredible. Making all allowance for Dumas' bombast, it will be seen that at the most he has only been guilty of the novelist's exaggeration; and though, at the time the story of the adventure was all but scouted, it could not be disproved in its facts, which are given with the most minute details of dates, names, and places. It was settled that Bard and Hutin were to take the flag and contrive to get into the cathedral under pretence of seeing the sun rise from the tower. If the sacristan made any resistance he was to be flung over the parapet. Then having dragged down the white flag and set the tricolor floating from the tower, Bard was to hurry on to lend his aid to Dumas, who would be engaged at the powder magazine. Such was the dashing plan of these three men.

They started at daybreak, and Dumas made his way to the Fort St. Jean, where a small pavilion, close to the gateway, was used as the magazine. He dared not attempt the gate, but, stealing round, climbed up the wall cautiously, and took a peep into the fort. He saw two soldiers busy hoeing in a little garden at the corner. He let himself down again, looked over at the distant cathedral. He saw distinctly against the sky a dark outline of some figures; then the white flag, after being tossed about in an extraordinary fashion that could not have been owing to the wind, finally disappeared, and the tricolor took its place. Now was the moment; his companions had done their part. He slung his double-barrelled gun about him, and began to climb the wall. When he got to the top he saw the two soldiers staring with wonder at the strange flag on the cathedral, then, cocking both barrels of his gun, he leaped down and stood before them. One was named Captain Mollard; the other Sergeant Ragon. He advanced on them, presenting his piece, and made them a courteous but hurried speech, explaining who he was, and his errand. He was Monsieur Alexander Dumas, son of General Dumas, &c. He came in the name of General Gerard to demand the surrender of the powder, and there was his order signed by the General, which he presented with one hand, holding his cocked gun in the other. The pair were much taken back, and knew not what to do, when the Colonel, D'Orcourt, who was in command, was seen approaching. The matter was explained to him, and after many courteous phrases, a treaty was arranged, by which the three officers promised their neutrality, and engaged to keep within doors. Thus the powder magazine would seem to have been captured by Dumas single-handed. It has the air of a very brilliant achievement, and the picture of the hero alone in the fort, his finger on the triggers of his gun, courteously but firmly controlling his three opponents, is a most dramatic scene. When writing the account of his adventure, from which we take these particulars, however, Dumas forgets that in the official report furnished to the *Moniteur* twenty-three years before, he had stated that three of his friends were waiting at the gate.

Thus successful, he opened the gate and found his friend Bard. To him he handed over the charge of the magazine, and went away to deal with the Commandant of the fort, Liniers. He found this officer just rising and discussing the news of the sudden appearance of the flag on the cathedral. Dumas laid down his gun at the door, introduced himself, and made his demand for an order to remove the powder. The other declined to acknowledge General Gerard's order, and said that there was scarcely any powder in the magazine. The Commandant seemed, in fact, rather amused, and smiled scornfully when Dumas answered that the party at the magazine were his prisoners. Alexandre replying that he would go back at once and bring proof under their hand that the powder was there, made his bow, and retired. He flew back, found that he was right, and returned presently with satisfactory proof that a large quantity of powder was in the magazine. But when he reached the commandant's office he found that the party had been increased during his absence, and that Lenferna, an officer of gendarmes, and Bonvilliers, Colonel of the Engineers, were there, in full uniform, and armed. The Commandant addressed him in a sort of bantering tone, telling him that he had sent for these officers, who, with him, were in command of the town, in order that they might have the pleasure of hearing M. Dumas explain his mission. The young man saw that boldness was his only resource, and coolly told him that he had been engaged by Lafayette to bring the powder to Paris, or to lose his life, and that he insisted on the Commandant handing over that powder to him. The officers passed on Gerard's order from one to the other with a sort of smiling contempt.

"And so," said the Commandant, in the same tone—"so, single-handed, Monsieur Dumas—I think you said that was your name—you propose to force me to do this. You see that we are four."

The young man saw that matters were coming to a crisis, and took a prompt resolution. He stepped back, pulled his double-barrelled pistols from his pockets, and presented them at the startled party. "You are four," he said, "gentlemen. But we are five. If that order be not signed in five seconds, I give you my word of honor I will blow your brains out, beginning with the Commandant's there!"

He owned he felt a little nervous, but he was determined.

"Take care," he went on; "I mean what I say. I am going to count. One—two—three—"

At this critical moment a side door was flung open, and a lady flung herself among them in a paroxysm of alarm.

"Agree! agree! she cried. "Oh, this is another revolt of the negroes! Think of my poor father and mother, whom they murdered in St. Domingo!"

Alexandre owned that the lady's mistake was excusable, considering his own natural tint (deepened by violent browning from the sun), and the peculiar character of hair and voice. But we may wonder at the insensibility to ridicule which could prompt him to set down such a jest at his own expense.* The truth was, he was so filled with vanity, that all the nicer senses became blunted, and he was even unconscious of the roars of laughter these foolish confidences produced. The Commandant could not resist the entreaties of his wife. Alexandre declared that he had infinite respect for the lady, but entreated her husband to send her away, and let the men finish the business. The poor Commandant protested that his self-respect must be respected. He could not decently yield to a single man. Alexandre then offered to sign a paper, to the effect that the order had been extortnd at "the mouth of the pistol-barrel." "Or would you prefer," he added, "that I should fetch two or three of my companions, so that you should seem to have yielded to a more respectable force?" The Commandant accepted this proposal, and Alexandre left him, bluntly declaring that no advantage must be taken of the delay or he would return and "blow *all* their brains out," and that the whole party must give their parole of honor that they would remain exactly as they were.

"Yes, yes," cried the lady. Alexandre made her a low bow, but declared that it was not her parole that he wanted. The Commandant gave what was required of him, and Alexandre hurrying away, speedily returned with two or three of his men, whom he placed in the court. Opening the window he called to them, and bade them inform the gentlemen inside that they were ready to fire on them at the first signal; an appeal answered by the significant sound of the cocking of guns. The Commandant understood, and going to his desk, wrote out a formal order.

After this the rest was comparatively easy. The magazine was broken open, carts were procured and loaded, and at about 5 o'clock they were outside the town. Dumas was so exhausted that he sank down on the grass, under a hedge, and fell fast asleep. Roused up presently, he started on his journey, and by 8 o'clock reached Villers-Cotterets, where they found the supper ready, which had been ordered the evening before. After a jovial meal they set out once more, and by 3 o'clock in the morning were close to Paris, at the post-house whence they had started. At 9 he had presented himself, with his powder, at the Hotel de Ville, having triumphantly accomplished the daring exploit he had undertaken.

When Alexandre told this adventure, there was many a shrug of the shoulders and loud scoffing laugh; such a romance as this was not thought worth serious refutation, as coming from so amusing and notorious a gasconader—an uncomplimentary appreciation which he owed to the incurable vanity which always made him set his own figure in the most effective and dramatic positions. But the story is perfectly true, abating some harmless exaggeration. It is to be found set forth in a modest official report addressed to Lafayette, published by his direction in the *Moniteur* of Aug. 9, 1830, and signed by Dumas and the friends who assisted him in the expedition. The names of the various officers whom he forced to submit to him are given at length. When the memoirs were published, in 1853, the son of the Commandant, Liniers, did, indeed, come forward with an indignant "reclamation," to clear the memory of his father, who was then dead, but his testimony, for he was actually present at the scene in the Commandant's cabinet, only confirms Dumas' account. The purport of the son's letter is merely this; that the town was already ripe for revolt before Dumas' arrival, and that when the latter returned with his friends, these were assumed to be chiefs of the National Guard, already known to be disaffected. In short, that the officer yielded not to Dumas, but to an overpowering force behind him. His son describes Dumas as parading his pistols, and menacing the Commandant, but declares that the presence of the four officers armed, and intimidated, was a fiction of the novelist. He admits, however, that he himself and the Secretary—with Madame de Liniers—were present. On the whole, the adventure may be accepted in all faith, and reflects credit on the great raconteur.—*All the Year Round.*

*"O, mon ami, cede! c'est une seconde revolte des negres."

FOUR FUNNY FABLES.

Translated from the Persian of Zambri, the Parsee.

I.

A cat, waking out of a sound sleep, saw a mouse sitting just out of reach, observing her. Perceiving that at the slightest movement of hers the mouse would recollect an engagement, she put on a look of extreme amiability, and said:

"Oh! it's you, is it. Do you know I thought, at first, you were a friendly great rat; and I am so afraid of rats! I feel so much relieved—you don't know. Of course you have heard that I am a great friend to the dear little mice."

"Yes," was the answer, "I have heard that you love us indifferently well, and my mission here was to bless you while you slept. But as you will wish to go and get your breakfast, I won't bore you. Fine morning—isn't it? *Au revoir!*"

This fable teaches that it is usually safe to avoid one who pretends to be a friend without having any reason to be. It wasn't safe in this instance, however; for the cat went after that departing rodent, and got away with him.

II.

A hippopotamus, meeting an open alligator, said to him:

"My forked friend, you may as well collapse. You are not sufficiently comprehensive to embrace me. I am myself no tyro at smiling, when in the humor."

"I really had no expectation of taking you in," replied the other. "I have a habit of extending my hospitality impartially to all, and about seven feet wide."

"You remind me," said the hippopotamus, "of a certain zebra, who was not vicious at all; he merely kicked the breath out of everything that passed behind him, but did not seek to induce things to pass behind him."

"It is quite immaterial what I remind you of," was the reply.

The lesson imparted by this fable is a very beautiful one.

III.

A sheep making a long journey found the heat of his fleece very uncomfortable, and, seeing a flock of other sheep in a fold, evidently waiting for some one, leaped over and joined them, in the hope of being shorn. Perceiving the shepherd approaching, and the other sheep huddling into a remote corner of the fold, he shouldered his way forward, and, going up to the shepherd, said:

"Did you ever see such a lot of fools? It's lucky I came along to set them an example of docility. Seeing me operated upon, they'll be glad to offer themselves."

"Perhaps so, replied the shepherd, laying hold of the animal's horns; but, I never kill more than one sheep at a time. Mutton won't keep in hot weather."

The chops tasted excellently well with tomato sauce.

The moral of this fable isn't what you think it is. It is this: The chops of another man's mutton are always nice eating.

IV.

Two travellers between Teheran and Bagdad met half way up the vertical face of a rock, on a path only a cubit in width. As both were in a hurry and etiquette would allow neither to set his foot upon the other even if dignity had permitted prostration, they maintained for some time a stationary condition. After some reflection they both decided to jump around the other; but as etiquette did not warrant conversation with a stranger, neither made known his intention. The consequence was they both met, with considerable emphasis, about four feet from the edge of the path, and went through a flight of soaring eagles, a mile out of their way.*

*This is infamous! The learned Parsee appears to wholly ignore the distinction between a fable and a simple lie.—TRANSLATOR.

PERSONAL.

General James Shields is seriously ill, at his residence, Carrollton, Mo.

—The Bishop of Ontario is going to Europe. He is suffering from failing eye-sight.

—Ten million dollars have been provided for the travelling expenses of the Shah of Persia while in Europe.

—Professor Anthony, of Iowa College, has been chosen to fill the Chair of Physics at Cornell.

—Judge Ossian B. Hart, Republican candidate for Governor of Florida, has been seriously ill.

—Dr. J. P. Newman, Chaplain of the United States Senate, is visiting in New Orleans.

—The Rev. Dr. Post delivered, on Sunday, a discourse embracing a resume of his twenty-five years' residence in St. Louis.

—Thad. C. Pound, of Wisconsin, late Lieutenant Governor, was recently married to Emily M. Fenn, sister of Linus T. Fenn, of Hartford, Conn.

—John W. Wood, editor of the Vicksburg *News*, got tight the other day, and shot at the Sheriff of the county, Charles E. Furlong.

—Chief Justice Cockburn, of England, it is declared by the Manchester *Examiner*, will not resign in consequence of ill-health, as has been asserted by a number of papers.

—George Lowe Reie has resigned his position of Chief Engineer in the Great Western Railway of Canada, and is about to visit the south of Europe for the benefit of his wife's health.

—Nathaniel Rothschild, the eldest son of Baron James Rothschild, of Paris, is said to be engaged in writing the family history, to contain, among other interesting documents, several unedited letters of Napoleon I.

—Cedar Falls, Iowa, had a wedding in high life on the 30th ult., Miss Etta, daughter of Peter Melendy, being married to Dr. H. M. Bassett, of Mt. Pleasant, Assistant Physician in the State Hospital for the Insane.

—James Adger, aged 30 (a grandson of the merchant of the same name), has been missing from New York since last Wednesday, when he drew $600 and purchased a ticket to Chicago.

—The Rev. Zelotes S. Clifford, a Lincoln Elector in 1864, and a popular preacher of the Methodist Church, died at his residence in New Haven, Southern Illinois, the 25th ult.

—"Signor Francesco Bartlini," now "starring" at the West, recently sang in one of the Hartford churches as Frank Bartlett.

—George W. Fairman, Chief Clerk in the Philadelphia Post Office, has the "Ring" indorsement for Postmaster, *vice* General Bingham, elected Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

—John Dean publishes a card to say that he is living happily with his wife (Mr. Boker's daughter), in Hoboken, and that sensational writers ought to let him alone.

—The Rev. Henry Powers, late pastor of the Elm Place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., now a Unitarian clergyman, has been called to the Unitarian Church in Old Cambridge, Mass.

—A wedding is to come off in Philadelphia in December with twelve bridesmaids, all attired by Worth, of Paris. The bride's dress will be of Belgian lace, and cost $9,000 in gold.

—The Empress of Russia and Prince Nicholas intend to spend the winter at Jerusalem. They will pass through Constantinople, where the Sultan is preparing a grand reception.

—William M. McPherson, a prominent citizen of St. Louis, died on Saturday. He was an early Director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and, at the time of his death, was President of the Illinois & St. Louis Bridge Company.

—Mr. Tilley, of New Brunswick, is to be Finance Minister of Canada, *vice* Sir Francis Hincks; and Mr. Howe is to be promoted to the Lieutenant Governorship of Nova Scotia. These changes leave two vacant seats in the Cabinet, and, by shrewdly filling them, Sir John A. Macdonald hopes to bridge over the turbulent stream.

—Sir David Baxter, Bart., head of the great firm of Baxter Bros. & Co., flax and jute spinners, Dundee, died at his residence, Kilmaron, Fifeshire, on the 13th of October. His last act was to endow a convalescent hospital with about £35,000. He is reported to have left fully a million sterling. Sir David was in the 79th year of his age. He leaves a widow, but no family, and it is understood his landed estate will descend to his nephew, Mr. W. E. Baxter, M. P., Secretary to the Treasury.

—The late Deacon Robert M. McGaw, of Merrimac, N. H., left by his will the sum of $5,000 to the Congregational Church at Merrimac, $3,000 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $3,000 to the American Tract Association of the City of Boston, and $3,000 to the Maine Charity School of the City of Bangor. He also left the sum of $10,000 to the Merrimac Normal Institute, on the condition that the name of the institution shall be changed to that of the McGaw Normal Institute, and that the said institution shall be maintained at its present location. In case the above conditions are not fulfilled, the said legacy shall be paid over to the corporation of Dartmouth College.

—General William F. Bartlett, of Pittsfield, Mass., has removed his family to Richmond, Va., for the winter, having taken charge, as President and Manager, of the Powhattan Iron Company, whose mills are at this place. He retains his superintendence of the West Stockbridge Iron Works and his residence at Pittsfield, and only makes a temporary home in Virginia.

—It was a pretty custom with the late Mrs. Parton for years to substitute for a monogram, in her notes, a dainty little fern-leaf, every part nicely pressed and transferred to the paper. Her friends, in double remembrance of her fondness for ferns and her well-loved *nom de plume*, laid on her coffin a beautiful bunch of ferns mingled with autumn leaves.

—George William Curtis, who does the "Old Bachelor" articles in *Harper's Bazar*, says if he had a son he would rather it should be remarked of him, "that he is the son of a poor though worthy father, than the son of that rich old bachelor." This is very likely, as few sons of old bachelors care to acknowledge their parentage.

—Oregon will begin a State Capitol at Salem, with $100,000.

—Over a thousand young American girls are at school in France and Italy.

—Twelve thousand dollars have been subscribed to build a street railroad in Marshall, Texas.

—The North Bridgewater (Mass.) *Gazette* says that Tom Thumb's ponies have had *it* there.

—Suburban steam trains out of Boston have made cheaper rates since the horses were laid up.

—The last stone in the outside wall of the foundation for the new Capitol at Des Moines, Iowa, was put in its place last Wednesday.

—A citizen of Janesville, Wis., has spent $600 in advertising his property for sale.

—The store of W. L. Briddell, at Centralia, Ill., was last week robbed of $1,500 worth of goods, and the thieves made off with their plunder.

—A number of stores in Bushnell, Ill., were burglarized on Thursday night, and property to the amount of $600 carried off.

Anton Rubinstein's mother is a music teacher at Moscow.

—The railroad companies doing business in Dubuque—including, of course, the Bridge Company—are assessed on property valued at $786,625.

—While military companies were passing through the streets of Richmond, Va., last Thursday, the Southern Express office was robbed of packages supposed to contain $3,000 to $4,000.

—John Bowman, of Springfield, Mass., arrived at New York Thursday evening, and disappeared, and his wife can obtain no clue of his whereabouts. He had over $1,300 on his person.

—Visitors to the Coliseum at Boston, have carried off a good deal of the building in souvenirs, and the Lowell *Courier* says that it would relieve the Jubilee Committee of an elephant if they would carry it all off.

—Probably the longest bridge in the world is the Victoria, over the St. Lawrence. According to a Paris paper, this extends "from the shore of Portland, in Maine, to Port Sarnia, near Lake Huron."

—A search among the pupils of the Stillwater (Minn.) school, for deadly weapons, a few days since, resulted in finding three revolvers, one of them loaded, which the striplings carried in their boots.

Jacob Wilkerson, of San Francisco, convicted of the murder of Hattie E. Burkhardt, was yesterday sentenced to forty-five years in the State Prison.

—E. F. Morton, of Thorndike, Me., lost by fire, on Monday night of last week, three barns, with granary, 50 tons of hay, and a considerable amount of grain. The fire was caused by an ox upsetting a kerosene lamp which was on the floor.

—It is now thought at Dover, N. H., that the young girl who it was feared was murdered in Northwood has eloped with some gay Lothario, and that there has been no murder after all. Evans, who was charged with disposing of her, is still held in custody.

—The Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad, in New York City, has found a harvest in the horse distemper. The road is running its cars from Morris to Twenty-ninth street, all pulled by steam, each dummy drawing two or three carriages, each seating some 50 passengers. The road is recovering from the almost fatal mismanagement of former owners, and changing partially the route of up-town travel.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*1:45 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	†9:15 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 a. m.	*5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	*4:30 p. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p. m.	*8:00 p. m.

*Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.
†Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 p. m.
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	†9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*9:00 a. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	*3:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.	*7:35 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.
**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, [illegible] Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner of Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also, foot of Twenty-second-st. Condensed Time-Table.

	Daily, except Sunday.	Daily.
Leave Chicago	8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	4:20 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	9:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a. m.	†3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	§10:30 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 a. m.	†3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a. m.	†10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a. m.	†[illegible]:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p. m.	†[illegible]0 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	[illegible] a. m.
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a. m.	†[illegible] p. m.
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p. m.	†[illegible] a. m.

†Sunday excepted. §Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:40 a. m.	*9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:00 p. m.	*1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:50 a. m.	*1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*7:00 p. m.	†7:20 a. m.

Freight and Ticket Office, 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville Accommodation	5:20 p. m.	9:40 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†8:00 a. m.	†7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	*5:10 a. m.
Mail	†5:00 a. m.	†6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p. m.	†8:40 a. m.

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily)	3:35 p. m.	10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	†*6:00 a. m.
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. W. BOSLEY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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IMMENSE SUCCESS!
Georgia Minstrels!
ELECTION RETURNS!
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To accommodate the patrons of this Theatre the management has erected, at an enormous expense, a
Complete Telegraphic Apparatus,
Which will be exhibited, with
Wires, Batteries, and Operators, on the Stage of the Theatre,
In direct communication with the CENTRAL OFFICE OF WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
The returns from all points, as fast as received, will be
Posted on a Huge Bulletin Board in Sight of the Audience,
Thus publishing the RETURNS FROM ALL POINTS OUTSIDE earlier than any other public bulletin.

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Randolph-st., between Clark and La Salle.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF ENTERTAINMENT.
Monday evening, Nov. 4, 1872, and during the week.
ABBOTT'S NEW EDITION OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Introducing FIVE, 5, 5, 5, FIVE grand features of the original Humpty Dumpty, exactly as performed 700 times by the Kiralfy Troupe at the Olympic Theatre, New York.
1st—The Prussian Uhlan's Sensation Ballet.
2d—The Grand Shield Tableau Ballet.
3d—The Double-faced Gnomes.
4th—The Wonderful Lance Ballet.
5th—The Revel of the Pierrotts.
All original with the Kiralfys.
The original Cat Duet by the Gratz family.
New Sensations by the Jee Brothers.
ALL, ALL, ALL New Tricks, Traps, and Transformations by the great ABBOTT KIRALFY PANTOMIME and BALLET TROUPE, which has been augmented to Sixty (60) performers for this occasion.
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In her renowned personation of
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The great Gymnastic Sensations, THE ROMELLIS.
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OR, MASONRY EXPOSED.

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After careful preparation, in the most complete manner, the gorgeous spectacular drama, entitled the
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PANTOMIME TROUPE.
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J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
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THE TRIBUNE counting-room and business department will remain, for the present, at No. 15 Canal street. Advertisements should be handed in at that place.

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For Vice President:
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

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JOHN D. CATON, of Ottawa;

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Second	CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN;
Third	ARNO VOSS;
Fourth	ISAAC W. SWAN;
Fifth	ROBERT C. BURCHELL;
Sixth	ERIC JOHNSON;
Seventh	CASPAR BUTZ;
Eighth	STEPHEN R. MOORE;
Ninth	MARTIN SHALLENBARGER;
Tenth	GEORGE EDMUNDS, Jr.;
Eleventh	WILLIAM STEINWEDELL;
Twelfth	DAVID L. PHILLIPS;
Thirteenth	SAMUEL C. PARKS;
Fourteenth	JOHN CUNNINGHAM;
Fifteenth	JOHN N. GWIN;
Sixteenth	GEORGE L. ZINK;
Seventeenth	JOHN HINCHCLIFFE;
Eighteenth	BENJAMIN W. SHARP;
Nineteenth	FRANKLIN PIERCE.

STATE.
For Governor:
GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of St. Clair.
For Lieutenant Governor:
JOHN CHARLES BLACK, of Champaign.
For Secretary of State:
EDWARD RUMMELL, of Peoria.
For Auditor of Public Accounts:
DANIEL O'HARA, of Cook.
For State Treasurer:
CHARLES H. LANPHIER, of Sangamon.
For Attorney General:
JOHN V. EUSTACE, of Lee.
For Clerks of the Supreme Court:
Southern Div.—R. A. D. WILBANKS, of Jefferson.
Central Div.—DAVID A. BROWN, of Sangamon.
Northern Div.—ELI SMITH, of Cook.

COUNTY.
CONGRESSIONAL.
First District—LUCIUS B. OTIS.
Second District—CARTER H. HARRISON.
Third District—JOHN V. LEMOYNE.
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First District—DANIEL C. SKELLY.
Second District—THOMAS WILCE.
Third District—CHARLES KNOBLESDORFF.
LEGISLATIVE.
First District (Wards 1, 2, 10, and 11)—Senator: JAMES W. SHEAHAN. Representatives: HENRY SWEET, JOHN A. LOMAX.
Second District (Wards 3, 4, and 5, Hyde Park and Lake)—Senator: JAMES WADSWORTH. Representatives: FRANK T. SHERMAN, EGBERT JAMIESON.
Third District (Wards 6, 7, and 8)—Senator: MILES KEHOE. Representatives: CONSTANTINE KANN, THOMAS M. HALPIN.
Fourth District (Wards 9, 12, and 13)—Senator: WILLARD WOODARD. Representatives: W. H. CONDON, S. S. GARDNER.
Fifth District (Wards 14, 15, and 18)—Senator: DEVOTION C. EDDY. Representatives: HUGH McLAUGHLIN, AUSTIN J. GIBBONS.
Sixth District (Wards 16, 17, 19, and 20)—Senator: HENRY E. HAMILTON. Representatives: W. C. McCLURE, OTTO PELTZER.
Seventh District (County towns, except Lake and Hyde Park)—Senator: SIMON P. BROWN. Representatives: DANIEL BOOTH, THEODORE GUENTHER.
COUNTY OFFICERS.
State's Attorney—THOMAS J. TURNER.
Sheriff—CHARLES KERN.
Coroner—RODNEY N. DAY.
County Clerk—JEREMIAH J. CROWLEY.
Circuit Clerk—GEORGE F. BLANKE.
Recorder—ST. CLAIR SUTHERLAND.
County Commissioners—N. K. FAIRBANK, MARTIN THATCHER, J. W. HORTON, A. D. WALDRON, DANIEL C. SKELLY, ALEXANDER BENGLEY, M. W. ROBINSON, THEODORE KIMMEN.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Fanchon."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. G. L. Fox Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. ... week of Abbott-Kiralfy ... Combination. "... Humpty Dumpty," with new features.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The "Black Crook."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. The Georgia Minstrels—Slave Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Vaudeville Entertainment.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, November 5, 1872.

The cholera has spread beyond Hungary, and appears at Vienna, Berlin, and Prague.

Voters will find, in this morning's TRIBUNE, the boundaries of each election district, the voting place in each, the names of judges, and other information for their guidance.

Four deaths occurred among the horses of Chicago yesterday, but are attributed not to the severity of the disease but to the fact that they were overworked while enfeebled by it.

Damages to the amount of a million dollars are claimed in a suit brought against the Union Pacific, by the Kansas Pacific Railroad, on account of discrimination against it in the transportation of freight and passengers.

Young men need no longer complain of want of employment. A large opening exists in the business of hauling wagons and the delivery of packages. Liberal wages can be earned from now until the close of the Hippoerhinorhea, by any young man who will get a truck, wheelbarrow or light vehicle to move packages.

It is the duty of every man in Chicago to go to the polls and vote. No matter what his politics may be, he owes it to society, and law, and order, to go to the polls, and express his choice and his opinions by his vote. It is only by a full vote that there can be any fair choice of government. A full and discriminating vote will give us a competent and honest City and County Government. Even if no more were involved, that result alone ought to induce every citizen to vote.

A correspondent inquires whether Charley Reed's receipt for $500 is a good bond to hold a criminal on. We answer, No. The person under indictment "for driving away a horse," sometimes called horse-stealing, can recover the (...) in an action of debt, and still refuse to make his appearance for trial.

The Chicago money market is stringent yet, though less so than last week. Merchants are collecting with moderate success in the country. But the bulk of their collections goes forward at once to pay Eastern debts. Pork-packers, also, are calling on the banks for liberal advances, and, on the whole, the demand for money is still much larger than the supply.

The Horse Railway Companies of the North and South Sides have obtained the consent of the Common Council to run dummy-engines on their tracks for fifteen days or less, at the pleasure of the Council—any increase of fare being expressly forbidden. Within an hour after permission was given a train was running on the track of the Chicago City Railway Company. Both Companies will have dummies at work to-day.

Ninety thousand barrels of pork, instead of the ten thousand or fifteen thousand usually on hand at this time of the year, are now cornered in this city, by mainly a single firm, who have drained not only this market, but, reversing the ordinary currents of the business, have imported sixty thousand barrels from other points. In consequence of these operations it is said there has been scarcely a transaction in the provision trade for three months, and pork-packers hesitate in face of such a stock to manufacture any additional messpork for the market.

Where is the coming man who will be the first to adapt a light traction engine to the smoothly paved streets of Chicago? It should be light, strong, with wide tread wheels moving its pistons silently, and winning its way by utility, docility, and strength,—qualities in which steam has never deceived the human family, when once on the track. It can be done, and there is no city in the world which offers a better area for its entire and easy triumph. The old cry of frightening horses need not now keep back invention from the use of steam on common roads. Necessity is the mother of invention. Let the first boon of the present emergency be a steam road wagon. And when the horses come back to their work they will speedily get used to all innovations. Posterity will, perhaps, wonder, after all, how we came to depend so exclusively upon the muscles of the horse as bearer of the burdens of community.

The Chicago produce markets were generally dull yesterday, at the inside prices of Saturday. Mess pork was dull, and easier for future delivery; old, held at $15.00; new nominal at $13.75 @14.00 for cash, and quiet at $12.50 seller December. Lard was dull and steady at 7⅝c cash or seller December, and 7⅞@8c seller March. Meats were dull at 4⅜@5c for part salted shoulders, 7⅛c for do short ribs, and 8c for do short clear. Highwines were scarce, and advanced ½c, closing at 89½c. Lake freights were quiet, but advanced 1c, closing at 14c for corn and 15c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was in moderate demand, and steady. Wheat was dull and easier, closing at $1.07⅜ cash, and $1.07⅛ seller September. Corn was dull and a shade easier, closing firm at 32⅜c seller the month, and 31⅛c seller December. Oats were quiet and steady at 20⅝c, seller the month, and 22¼@22½c, seller December. Rye was in demand, and firm at 53½@54c. Barley was dull, and declined 1@1½c on No. 2, closing at 62c; No. 3 steady at 51@51½c. The hog market was active and firm. Eastern and local buyers operated on a liberal scale at $4.30@4.62½ for inferior to extra. The cattle and sheep markets ruled quiet and unchanged. The visible supply of grain from New York is 7,128,911 bu wheat, 12,902,923 bu corn, 5,067,901 bu oats, and 2,645,092 bu barley. The corresponding quantities a year ago were 9,706,574 bu wheat, 5,958,291 bu corn, 6,320,096 bu oats, and 1,728,339 bu barley.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

To-day the people of the United States, more or less afflicted with horse-disease, liquor-saloons, Sunday laws, and a tight money-market, vote upon the question who shall be President the next four years. The time for argument upon national issues has gone by, and most people will be glad of that. A word or two upon local questions may still be useful.

The chief contest in the city to-day will be upon candidates for Congress, for Legislature, and for Aldermen. The Liberal nominees for Congress are Lucius B. Otis, Carter H. Harrison, and John V. LeMoyne. Three more reputable and competent citizens were never offered to the people of any community for their votes. If the people were asked which of the opposing candidates they would most readily choose for the management of their private affairs, they would certainly select Judge Otis, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. LeMoyne, rather than their competitors. If they were asked what candidates would add most dignity and decorum to the National House of Representatives, they would decide in favor of the same men. If they were asked what candidates would give to the City of Chicago the better reputation in the National councils, they would decide in favor of the same men. All we ask is that they shall vote to-day as though they were voting for men to take charge of their private interests, to add dignity and usefulness to the public councils, and to guard the reputation of the City of Chicago at the National Capitol. This is not an unreasonable request.

In the election of Legislative candidates is involved the choice of a United States Senator. If the Liberal ticket, or a majority of it, is elected in this city and county, Senator Trumbull will probably be returned to the place he has so long and honorably filled. The other side offer us Richard J. Oglesby. In all those qualities fitted to adorn the Senate Chamber, and to give reputation and moral power to a State in the person of her chief public servant, Senator Trumbull is not only the superior of Governor Oglesby, but the superior of nine-tenths of all the persons now filling or aspiring to the Senatorial office. As a lawyer, a statesman, a gentleman, an independent and conscientious thinker and actor in the station he has prominently occupied, his record challenges the respect, confidence, and admiration of all upright men. The people of Chicago cannot afford to lose the services of such a man, and we apprehend they will so decide to-day.

Of the candidates for Aldermen nominated by the ward caucuses of both parties, we have heretofore expressed the opinion that the public interests will be best served by a liberal use of the pencil in scratching their names off. Some of them are reputable and worthy citizens, and their names will be readily recognized by their neighbors when they come to the polls. Others are scallawags and dead-beats of the lowest order, having no other interest in the city than to sell their votes to the highest bidder, while still others are notorious thieves, gamblers, and confidence men. The experiment of mixing together National politics and Municipal Government is a stark failure, productive of the worst results, affording the best field for the operation of scoundrels that could possibly be devised. The only way to avert a grave danger threatening our City Government is for the people to vote against every candidate for the office of Alderman who is without visible means of support, and who is not known to his neighbors to be an honest man.

FREE TRADE WITH CANADA.

At the recent meeting of the National Board of Trade there was no question which attracted more attention, or which elicited more earnest discussion than that of reciprocity with Canada. This subject has passed the point when mere sectional prejudices or local interests can longer influence or control the judgment of thinking men. The last and most formidable counter-scheme was for the National Government to advance to the State of New York a sufficient amount of money to enable that State to enlarge the Erie Canal. But that measure met with no favor. To press it was to invite applications equally plausible for the construction by the Federal Government of half a dozen other water routes to the Atlantic. But even if it were possible for the General Government to engage in a system of canal improvements, costing in the aggregate $200,000,000, and taking twenty-five years to complete, the difficulties which reciprocity can remove, would still exist. The National Board of Trade, therefore, with great unanimity, voted down all propositions to ask the National Government to undertake to build new routes of transportation.

In the debates on this question, one of the ablest presentations of the argument in favor of reciprocity was made by Mr. A. S. Hawley, of Detroit. He had evidently investigated the subject on principle, and in detail. The representatives of Canada who were present, had suggested that there be an arrangement for reciprocal free trade; the products of the two countries be admitted into the territory of each upon an equal footing; and, as an essential item to the success of this trade, the Canadian Government would so enlarge the Welland Canal, and the canals along the St. Lawrence River, as to afford continuous navigation for the largest size sailing and steam vessels from all ports on the lakes to Montreal. The Canadian Government would execute this work of enlargement at its own expense, the cost amounting to about $10,000,000. This whole proposition Mr. Hawley treated as one which ought not to be delayed a day. The voluntary action of the Canadian Government would furnish us at once with the long-needed cheap and sufficient transportation to the ocean. The opening of this route would place every lake port, and the whole West in direct water communication with the Atlantic. Included in this canal enlargement was the opening of navigation from the upper lakes to Lake Champlain, thus giving the West cheap transportation to all New England as well as to the Atlantic. Reciprocal trade was demanded, however, apart from the transportation question. Our people were taxed most oppressively to keep out cheap lumber from Canada. Lumber was an indispensable article to every farmer, and there were thousands of land-owners in the West who were unable to fence their fields because of the excessive price of lumber. Untaxed lumber would be one of the greatest boons to the Western States. The reduction in the price of lumber resulting from reciprocal trade would more than equal all the duties collected on all goods now imported from Canada. The boundary line between the United States and Canada is long and tortuous. Both Governments maintain a large and costly revenue force to prevent smuggling, and yet smuggling is common along the whole border, from Maine to Minnesota. It cannot be arrested. It is committed every day by persons belonging to both countries passing to and fro. Our Government receives revenue upon but a small portion of the goods brought in, yet is at an expense for Custom Houses and officials which is far in excess of the duties collected. Reciprocal trade would dispense with all these Custom Houses and all this array of Customs officials; it would open Canada as a market to the products and manufactures of the United States, of which the Canadians stand in need, and would give to the people of this country a variety of products, of which we stand in need, at greatly reduced prices. The question of production was hardly involved. It was the prohibition of trade between countries closely connected and land-locked, which reciprocity would break up.

The same broad and liberal views were taken by delegates from Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and the whole Convention of merchants representing the commerce of all sections of the country; and the result was a recommendation that Congress authorize a Commission to arrange the details of a commercial treaty for reciprocal trade with Canada on a fair and liberal basis.

POPULARIZING SCIENCE.

The efforts which have been made within the past few years on the part of authors and publishers to bring scientific matters within the comprehension and appreciation of the reading masses have succeeded beyond anything that the most sanguine *savans* could have hoped. A prominent publishing house of New York has just announced a list of what it appropriately calls "Popular Monographs," that makes up a quarter of a column of the average newspaper sheet, and which embraces a variety of subjects and an array of scientific names that attest the progress that has been made in this direction. There are Professor Tyndall, Huxley, Sir John Lubbock, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Herbert Spencer, Professor Claude Bernard, of the College of France, Professor Quetelet, of the Brussels Academy of Science, Professor Rudolph Virchow, of the University of Berlin, and at least a dozen other gentlemen of high scientific attainments from different countries who are contributing to this series of pamphlets. The range of subjects includes the Principles of Mental Physiology, the Antiquity of Man, Relations of Mind and Body, the connection between Physics and Politics, the Study of Sociology, the Exact Sciences Explained to the Non-Mathematical, the question of Mind in the Lower Animals, Protoplasm and the Cell Theory, Zoology, Social Physics, and explanations of the various attributes and actions of the forces of nature.

The announcement of so extensive an assortment of treatises, written with the purpose of meeting the appreciation of the non-scientific community, leaves no doubt that the efforts that have been made to popularize matters that had been regarded as dry, abstract, and uninteresting, have met with decided success. The means of attaining this desired end have been gradual and interesting. They have been the outgrowth of the latter-day tendency to reduce all questions of society, government and even religion to a scientific basis. Among the first means adopted for the greater diffusion of scientific treatises was the admission of scientific subjects into the popular magazines. Such men as Professor Schele DeVere, possessing the happy faculty of presenting scientific matters divested of their technicalities, open the way for an almost entirely new element in literature. The next impulse given to the work of increasing the popular knowledge of scientific matters came from France, where the appearance of books like those included in the "Library of Wonders," and like "The History of a Mouthful of Bread," invested these subjects with an interest that is common to all people who can find them in a form that they understand. These books were translated, their excellent illustrations were duplicated, and they found an unexpectedly large appreciation and patronage. About this time, too, it was discovered that it was possible for some men to be at once scientists and *litterateurs*. The works of Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, and Herbert Spencer were found to possess remarkable beauty of style as well as intrinsic interest. The originality of thought which developed new and startling theories struck a chord of popular appreciation which the more earnest but more abstruse investigation had failed to touch. The time came when the doctrines of evolution and a universal basis of life formed favorite topics for social discourse. Then it was that a periodical was established in the interest of science for non-scientific readers, which already seems to be founded upon a remunerative basis.

The result of this progress in popularizing science cannot be other than beneficial. The influence of the work is mutual,—enlightening a class of readers who have heretofore looked to more trifling matters for their literary enjoyment, and also bringing to the cause of science many crude, but strong and active minds. The new element will be felt in all branches of literature. The novelist will not dare to neglect it. It will furnish literary travellers with a new field that may be cultivated to advantage. And, better still, it will probably have the effect of bringing the purer scientific minds into closer contact with the people, and, once shorn of their exclusive technicalities and selfish obscurity, they may prove to be as fashionable as they are useful. It is a matter for congratulation that the new scientific tendency has developed as rapidly in our own country as elsewhere.

CHARLES DICKENS AND HIS BIOGRAPHER.

The announcement is made that Mr. Forster proposes to give, in the second volume of his "Life of Dickens," a version of the distinguished novelist's difficulties with his wife, charging the responsibility of the separation upon the latter. It is stated, at the same time, that young Charles Dickens will avail himself of his editorial control of *All the Year Round* to controvert Mr. Forster's statements, and present to the public a version of the unfortunate disagreement of his parents that shall be favorable to his mother, with whom he has always taken sides. It is to be hoped that so useless a controversy will not be started at this or any time, but particularly now when so many persons are living who would be seriously mortified and harassed by any verdict that public opinion might render. But the morbid curiosity that the public has always exhibited concerning the intimate personal relations of public men, and the patronage that has been bestowed upon all publications of this character, regardless of the real merits of the controversies, render it highly probable that the promised exposition of Charles Dickens' domestic life cannot be averted.

Is there any reason why public men should be denied the immunity from a public scrutiny of their private lives which is conceded to common mortals? Can it be that a devotion to the interests or amusement of mankind include, among many other sacrifices, that of every relation which is regarded as most exclusive and sacred. If the answer is to be based upon results, it should be in the negative. The newspaper interviewer of to-day is but a different embodiment of a spirit that is as old as the disposition to meddle in everybody's business, which has been found in all ages. He is a modern counterpart of Samuel Pepys, who revelled in the gossip and scandal of his time. The popular knowledge of great men of the past is an indication that the revelations of inner life are not new to the world. Mark Antony is not so well known for his martial exploits as for his amour with Cleopatra. Thousands of people who have not the remotest idea who and what Abelard was, are familiar enough with the particular episode of his life in connection with Eloise. There are many sympathetic and sentimental souls that have sipped the sweetness of "Graziella," who have never heard of the fact that its author-confessor, Lamartine, once controlled the entire population of Paris at a pitch of excitement when no other man would have been heard. Alexandre Dumas' social life is even better known than his novels. Thackeray's domestic troubles, so much like those of Dickens in outward aspect, are more familiar than the character of Becky Sharp. There are many Americans ignorant of the fact that Aaron Burr was ever Vice President of the United States who can retail all the scandal about him. The wretch who uncovered Byron's dead body to reveal to the world the deformity of his limb will be remembered as long as the poet himself. So, in all times, and in the treatment of all classes of public men, there seems to be a popular desire that their follies, foibles, and private misfortunes shall have as prominent a place in history as the evidences of their greatness and goodness.

Though results such as we have indicated appear to be responses to the general curiosity of mankind, there is no doubt that they are encouraged and stimulated by the very agencies which should do most to repress them. Mr. Forster is notably to blame for the proposed revival of a scandal that should long since have been buried beneath the regrets, remorse, and suffering which it must have occasioned. He is a man who should rise above the temptation to pander to any vicious tastes. He does not need the attraction of this feature to render his book successful and profitable. The universal interest in the subject of his biography, and the confidence that he is possessed of peculiar facilities and sufficient ability for telling the story of Dickens' life, are enough to enable him to attain all that he can desire in the publication of his book. No vindication of Dickens' private life from his pen could increase the admiration of the public or the pleasure found in his books. Mrs. Dickens, whether blameworthy or not, has led a quiet, unaffected life, and her troubles are not public property. Mr. Forster did not resist a similar temptation in writing the life of Landor, the poet, and it is to be feared that he will not refrain now. If he would deign, however, to learn a lesson from a woman, he might recall the circumstance that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe did far more harm to herself in her mistaken raid upon Byron, under the cover of a justification of Lady Byron, than to the object of her attack.

Italian Brigandage.

The Italian brigand has long ceased to be an object of romantic interest. Even the oft-sung story of Fra Diavolo has not inspired the Lady Allcashes with any affectionate regard for him, nor has My Lord come to view him in any other light than that of a very vulgar and brutal highwayman, who does not hesitate to murder for money. And yet there must be something rotten in that system of Government which allows brigandage to flourish without check, and cannot protect travellers in its own dominions. The story of Crocco, recently told by the Naples correspondent of the London *Times*, is an instance of this. His recent trial shows that he is the hero of one hundred and thirty-four crimes. The act of accusation charged him with thirty-six heavy crimes, selected from 130 which had been admitted by the Grand Jury, and there still remained the following charges which had not been decided by that body, being of a mixed character, that is, both political and criminal: 4 for having attempted to change the form of Government; 4 for inciting to civil war; 20 cases of extortion of money; 12 cases of robbery with violence; 12 of robbery with murder; 120 cases of plunder of houses; 15 of incendiarism; 10 of setting fire to cornstacks; 74 murders; and 1,000,000 lire of property destroyed. With such a record as this there can be little doubt that Crocco is a monster. And yet Crocco had a defence. He stated before his accusers that he was torn from the arms of his mother by the conscription, and was, therefore, early deprived of a home or of any opportunities to get a start in life. While in the service he became associated with the worst of characters, and was led into juvenile crimes, for which he was sentenced to imprisonment in irons for nineteen years. Of his imprisonment he said: "We were shut up, 130 of us, in one room. The prisons were then a hell; I will not say what they are now. We were divided into parties, the Neapolitans against the Basilischi. We fought with knives, and, on the report of a spy, I was one morning shut up in the Criminale, a kind of sepulchre. There I found several others who had been working at their escape for some time; they had found some nails, and with them they had made a hole. When I arrived, they had seen the moon. I joined them. We were soon free, for it was easy work, and we took to the woods." Robbery with or without violence was his only means of subsistence. He was offered pardon if he would give himself up, and he did so, only to be thrown into prison again, where he was robbed even of his garments by the Italian priests. His last words to the Court were: "And now, take my blood. The Government took me from the arms of my mother, the Pontificals tore me in pieces, and now you want my blood." The oft-mooted question, how far society itself is responsible for crime, is certainly an open one in Italy. Under a more enlightened and tolerant form of government Italian brigandage would not exist; under a government of any activity and determination it would be checked.

A Spanish correspondent of one of the English papers gives a curious list of articles which were in the Escurial, lately partially destroyed by fire and lightning, and which had been collected by the devout Spanish Kings. Among them were a bar of the grid-iron on which St. Lawrence was broiled; a piece of the sponge in which drink was given to our Savior on the Cross; some pieces of the column to which he was bound when scourged; two thorns from his crown; a piece of his tunic; a piece of the manger in which he was born; the thigh-bone of St. Paul; some bones of the Evangelists, St. Mark and St. Luke; the body of one of the innocents slain by Herod; a finger of St. Lawrence, and half of his backbone; the entire skeletons of St. Mauricio, St. Theodorus, St. Mercury, St. William, and others; the heads of St. Blas, St. Julian, St. Felix, and others; a rib of St. Albans; the knee of St. Sebastian; a foot of St. Philip, the Apostle; and one of the water-pots from the marriage feast at Cana. It is cheering to know that even if all these ghastly relics were burned, they could be restored at short notice.

The King of Dahomey, who has for many years been celebrated for his eccentricities of costume, has just adopted a new fashion. Seated on his throne he, not long since, received a scientific commission arrayed with the blue, gold, and green labels which had been carefully peeled off the medicine bottles brought into his dominions by Europeans. As the next move will be for his subjects to imitate the royal example, it suggests to our Ready Relief and Buchu, and S. T. 1860 X dealers, a new field for their enterprise. The Dahomese ladies might also find use for the labels of cologne and hair-oil bottles, and pomade jars. What the King of Dahomey may have suffered in loss of dignity, he evidently must have made up in elegance and picturesqueness of personal appearance. It is not the worst use, however, to which medicine bottles have been put.

The *North German Gazette*, in discussing the present crisis in the relations of Church and State in Germany, makes a happy point in answering the assertion of the Fulda Conference Memorialists that they were resolved to render the Emperor the things that are the Emperor's, and to God the things that are God's. It says that the Memorialists forget that it will not be the Bishops who must define what things are the Emperor's. "It is for the State Legislature to decide that question, and every citizen may learn from the laws of the land what things are the Emperor's." This is a very definite, and at the same time a peculiarly German way of settling one side of the Memorialists' proposition and relieve them of any responsibility in the premises. After the Emperor has settled what belongs to him, if there is anything left, they can take it for granted it belongs to God.

It is to be hoped that the present emergency, which has induced the Michigan Southern Railroad Company to run a dummy train from its depot to Forty-third street, will suggest to the management the public necessity for regular trains of the same kind. Two or three trips in the morning, and the same number in the afternoon and evening, from the Van Buren street depot to Forty-third street, would accommodate hundreds of people living on State street, Michigan and Wabash avenues, and the streets west of the Michigan Southern tracks, who have now no public means of going to and from their homes. Such trains would also draw many others from the overcrowded cars and stages, who would patronize them to the same extent that the residents along the lake shore avail themselves of the Hyde Park trains.

POLITICAL.

Senator William Pitt Kellogg, who is running for Governor and a re-election to the Senate, in Louisiana, with a negro on the ticket for Lieutenant Governor, publishes a card to say he has not been in league to sell out his colored Lieutenant and elect the white Liberal candidate in his stead.

—Colored voters being of no account in Georgia, and costing, indeed, something for poll-tax, we are not surprised at the statement that the colored male population of Florida counties on the border is largely increased.

—General John B. Gordon appears to be the favorite of the Democratic papers in Georgia as successor to Mr. Hill in the United States Senate.

—The candidates for the Legislature, in Milwaukee, are as follows:

Districts.	*Liberals.*	*Republicans.*
1	Patrick Drew.	Isaac W. Van Schaick.
2	George Abert.	
3	James McGrath.	Asahel Finch.
4	G. E. Weiss.	Hiram R. Bond.
5	Charles H. Larkin.	John A. Beecher.
6	Casper M. Sanger.	
7	Henry L. Palmer.	Winfield Smith.
8	John A. Hinsey.	Galen D. Seaman.
9	Moritz N. Becker.	George H. Walther.
10	John Tobin.	Frederick A. Zautke.
11	John B. Stemper.	Adin P. Hobart.

—The Hon. Henry L. Palmer, after visiting several points in the interior, expresses the confident belief that, if the Democratic party of Wisconsin will do its duty,—if every Democrat will go to the polls on election-day, and vote his principles,—Greeley and Brown will carry Wisconsin by at least 5,000 majority. That result can be achieved if the Democratic party wills it.—*Milwaukee News.*

—"Cousin Silas" A. Hudson has come home to Burlington, Iowa, all the way from Guatemala, to vote for "Cousin Ulyss."

—Henry W. Muzzey, of Cambridge, takes the place of the late General William Schouler on the Greeley Electoral ticket in Massachusetts.

THE CHAMPION SAFE-BREAKER.

History of His Operations—His Arrest.

From the New York World, Nov. 1.

Yesterday Detective Tilley, of the New York Detective Force, arrested Gustave E. Kindt, *alias* Captain G. Marshall, at West Hackensack, N. J., on the complaint of Mr. Ernst Thomas, of the Hackensack Jewelry Manufactory, who charged him with opening a safe in his office and stealing therefrom jewelry and money amounting in the aggregate to $9,000. Kindt is a Hollander by birth, but since he was a lad has seen but little of his native country, he having learned several mechanical trades in Belgium. In 1860 he emigrated to this country with his wife, a young Frenchwoman, and after drifting about put his knowledge of watchmaking and the manufacture of precious metals, which he had acquired during a two years' residence in Geneva, Switzerland, to account by accepting a situation in the watchcase factory of Wheeler, Parsons & Co., in Franklin Square. Like the higher class of thieves Kindt was a sober man. Kindt settled himself comfortably in his position, cultivated the friendship of those he came in contact with, and laid plans for the realization of his dreams of wealth by perfecting his knowledge of safes and lock combinations. In February, 1867, the safe in the office of the firm was found apparently locked and secure, but on opening it the contents which had been carefully arranged in it the previous evening, and which consisted of

WATCH-CASES, GOLD BARS, AND MONEY,

valued at $12,000, were missing. Detectives were called in, the entire establishment was placed under surveillance, but in spite of every effort no clue was found to the robber. Kindt was not suspected in the slightest degree. His bearing was that of an honest man; he appeared pained beyond measure at the loss his patrons had sustained, and volunteered to devote his leisure hours to aiding his employers and the police in clearing up the mystery. So well did he play his part that in the fall of the same year, when a new factory was opened at Nos. 40 and 42 State street, Brooklyn, he was appointed to a better position than the one he held in the New York establishment, and in it displayed the same zeal that had won him previous advancement. In the office of the State street factory was a new safe, with a combination lock, in which all valuables were placed at night. The secret of the combination was known only to Mr. Wheeler, who was so jealous of it that he even kept it from a young man named Henri Jeannette, who occupied the position of confidential clerk, was trusted with property of immense value, and who every night assisted in placing goods in the safe, which at times contained $50,000 worth. It will not be wondered at, under these circumstances, that Mr. Wheeler was alarmed and mystified on the morning of New Year's Day, 1869, when on opening the safe, which appeared all right, he

FOUND IT COMPLETELY EMPTY,

every article of value having been removed, at a loss to the firm of over $18,000. The most rigid surveillance failed to discover anything wrong in regard to the employes. Supposed clues were followed up to end in smoke, and finally, when at the point of giving up the matter as a bad job, and while suspecting every one around them, even to members of their own families, the firm paid a visit to Superintendent John A. Kennedy, of the New York police, who detailed Detective Tilley to work up the case. There was not a scratch on the outside of the safe, and the lock, on being taken off, showed no evidence of having been tampered with. Only one man knew the combination, and he was the head of the firm. No suspicion could be legitimately attached to any clerk or workman, and the watchman on duty, whose footsteps had been dogged, was pronounced an honest man. The work had to be gone over again. Tilley had another look at the safe. The indicator revolved on a screw pivot, which was taken out, and the worm of the screw was found to be considerably worn. On being replaced the indicator did not fit solidly on the pivot, and there was every sign that the screw had been taken out frequently. A course of action was soon determined on. The officer appeared disheartened and about to give up the puzzle, while in secret he advised Messrs. Wheeler & Parsons to let the matter drop and appear resigned to their losses. In a few weeks, the excitement had so far abated that a proposition emanated from the firm to increase the force of workmen, and to adopt additional precautions for security. In due course

A CLOWNISH-LOOKING APPRENTICE

and an assistant watchman were introduced, and in a few weeks had cultivated Kindt's acquaintance. The new-comers were selected by a New York private detective agency. Kindt took wonderfully to the new watchman, talked to him about the late robbery, and recommended extra vigilance. The spurious guardian, coached by Tilley, improved the acquaintance of the suspected man, wormed himself into his confidence little by little, by dint of gradually expressing his ideas on the subject of honesty to be rather lax, and finally had him so completely in his toils that Kindt, after a long tirade on the labor question and the injustice of capitalists, made him a proposition to rob the safe, which he represented as containing a fortune of $100,000, enough to divide between two. The new watchman cleverly hesitated but finally consented, and learned that Kindt's plan was to master the combination of the safe-lock and rob the factory, as before described. After weeks of patient labor, which proved useless, a new combination lock of peculiar construction having been attached to the safe since the 1869 robbery, Kindt suggested to the firm that the stairs leading past the office in which the safe was should be boarded up, alleging that fragments of gold and gold dust were lost in considerable quantities by the staircase in question being left open. His suggestion was of course adopted, it being the object of the firm and the detectives to catch Kindt red-handed. As soon as the partition was erected Tilley and a man he had engaged to assist him in watching

STOWED THEMSELVES AWAY ON A FLOOR

above that on which the safe stood, so as to command both a view of the safe and the stairs through auger-holes which they bored in the floor. From their place of concealment every time that Mr. Wheeler went to the safe they saw Kindt produce a species of opera-glass, constructed by himself, and watch intently his master's movements in manipulating the combination, noting them down on a piece of paper. As soon as the coast was clear Kindt would go to the safe, repeat the movements, and endeavor to get at the secret. After weeks of experimenting Kindt succeeded in mastering the difficulty, and the open sesame of the combination acquired, he stood gazing at the treasures within the stronghold. He then closed the safe, tried the combination again and again, to make sure of it, and was about to close it for the last time, and to leave to make arrangements for getting away with the contents, when he was seized and handcuffed, and, in spite of the day and hour (4 o'clock on a Sunday morning), marched to his residence, No. 25 State street, where his wife was secured, and a search begun for the property supposed to be secreted there. Every nook and corner was ransacked without success, and Tilley was about, as a matter of form, to sound the plastering above the window, when the sill on which he was standing gave way, and he thrust his leg into an

INGENIOUSLY CONTRIVED RECEPTACLE,

in which, carefully stowed away, were about $17,000 worth of gold watch-cases and gold bars, which were identified as forming part of the proceeds of both the 1867 and 1869 robberies. Kindt declined to state if he had accomplices, and denied all knowledge of the ... which he was charged, and ... sentenced to serve a term of three years in prison.

The convict was too clever to ... Sing Sing. Adopting the tactics ... observed while in the employ of ... sons, he gained the confidence of ... was brought in contact with, and ... few weeks, subjected to the ... lance imposed on other convicts ... tained from a visitor a watch-... other tools, he cut away the ... the night of Feb. 8, 1871, and ... Kindt must have reached Hackensack ... day, and in a pitiable condition ... ing terrible. His clothes, however ... as worn by workmen on a tramp, and ... excited no suspicion, for, on ... Thomas, he was immediately given ... and does not appear to have ... inent in the factory till last August ... safe-lock having become de... himself somewhat of a mechanic ...

VOLUNTEERED TO MAKE IT ...

While doctoring the safe he ... soap and took the impression ... which was placed on a ledge ... lost no time in making and ... On Monday night he is supposed ... an entrance to the office, ... stracted $9,000 worth of jewelry ... to have closed the place ... Thomas wisely resolved on ... York police, and on telling ... robbery, Tilley was sent ... portrait of the convict Kindt ... nized by Mr. Thomas as ... workmen. The detective ... Thomas back to West ... yesterday morning was ... position as to enable him to ... men, from among whom he ... who was arrested as an escaped ... then ascertained that Kindt ... saloon in Hackensack, and on ... began a search which proved ... till Detective Heidelburg, of the ... lice, and Officer Harrison, ... Police, called attention to ... stowed away in boxes on a shelf ... or third box that was opened was ... of ear-rings, part of the stolen ... after opening all the boxes about ... of jewelry and $1,500 in money ... doubt of a sale of part of the ... were recovered. Kindt was ... swer yesterday by Justice Zabriskie ... oner is a tall, good-looking, but ... man, with well-formed massive ... stolid expression of countenance.

MARCHESA GARIBALDI.

The Red-Shirt Hero's Second Wife—Mystery and Romance.

Milan letter to the Boston Advertiser.

Near Como is a palatial villa, with fine grounds, which is one of the many villas belonging to the father of Garibaldi's second wife, the Marchesa. He has refused 750,000 francs for this villa dell' Ormo, but it is said he would take a million if offered. In it and on its grounds was held the Como Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of this season, which gave me a chance to see the building. The ... some superb halls in it, and the ... very large.

A gentleman who sat next to me ... day at a dinner party, gave me a ... romance about the Marchesa Garibaldi, the second wife of the famous Italian ... called. I had heard that she was ... Garibaldi's son.

"Not at all," said my dinner-table ... a Milanese Count, who knew all ... strange affair; "she is the second wife of ... General himself. She left him the day of the wedding, and they have never met ..."

I looked all the questions I was dying ... upon which he added, with a laugh and ... as if he knew more than was proper to ... that moment: "No reasons were given ... side."

The subject was dropped, but it recalled to me a strange story I had heard some years ago of a second marriage of Garibaldi's, which served well to join on to the unfinished broken link that my dinner acquaintance had given me. I'll tell it to you as it was told me, and you can join the two links or not as you please. It was at least a dozen years ago. The lady was young, titled, rich, handsome and fast. No name was given ... conceived a desperate, passionate ... for the famous "Liberator of Italy." ... young enough to be Garibaldi's daughter ... he was posing then, as he has always ... inconsolable widower—the celebrated ... his first wife, who accompanied him ... many of his adventures, and whose ... has been so often and so touchingly ... is supposed to be the only love of ... life. Nevertheless, the marriage took place between the General and the young ... Marchesa. But, sad to relate, on the ... day, after the ceremony, Garibaldi ... formation, with undoubted proof ... morality of his young bride. Why had he ... been told sooner? It cannot tell you ... about the simple story as I heard it. When the newly-married pair were left alone, ... told his young wife what he had ... added, "If you will say you are an honest woman, I will take your word."

"But if I cannot, what then?" asked the Marchesa.

"We must part forever this very ..." replied Garibaldi.

The young woman turned, left her husband in an hour, and never saw him again. It ... that the stories against her character were ... and the young girl, though gay, was ... But her pride was so wounded at the ... ing made by her husband at that moment, ... such a peremptory manner, that she ... justify herself. His want of faith in her dispelled her illusions and broke the charm of love.

I saw the Marchesa Garibaldi at one of the regattas on Lake Como early in September. She is about 35 years old, I should think; ... some but coarse-looking woman; ... defiant eyes, dark skin, heavy dark hair ... on one side; thrust through the thick ... the back was an oxydized silver sabre, ... the same way that the Trastevere ... daggers are worn in the hair. She was dressed very simply in a *seta cruda*, or raw silk costume, and round hat with cock-of-the-rock feather.

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"Recently, a person about 30 years of age presented himself at the police office to be arrested, stating that he was no other than an accomplice of the too famous Traupmann, the principal assassin of the Kinck family. He stated that, being in a state of vagabondage, pursued by remorse, not knowing what to make of himself, he had come to give himself up to justice in the country where he had taken refuge some time ago, fully knowing the fate that awaited him. He added that he could disclose the other accomplices. Everybody believed at first that it was an affair of hallucination, but the ... anticipating the doubts and hesitation of those who interrogated him, declared with great firmness that his mental facilities were perfectly intact, and that he was fully conscious of what he did and said. He also entered into the most circumstantial and hitherto unpublished details of the horrible crime at Pantin. Speedily the police lodged him provisionally in jail, in order to have him subjected to examination.

"The prisoner said that the crime of Pantin had been committed by Traupmann and himself, along with two other men. But these men and himself had only dug the graves and carried the tools to the Langlois field. He proceeded to state that Gustave, the eldest son of Kinck, was assassinated last, hence the circumstance of his body being discovered in a place so distant from the places where the other corpses were. He pretended to have accompanied Traupmann to the door of the ... in Paris, where they purchased the spade, and to have found himself at Havre with Traupmann when the latter was arrested. But he ... that he had known of the murder of the father Kinck until after the murder of the other members of the family. Traupmann alone had committed that first crime. Lastly, he declared that under the Commune in Paris he had served as an officer, and in that capacity had commanded the firing-party which fusilladed the hostages, Monseigneur Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, and President Bonjean. Respecting that incident, he entered into a variety of details.

"On being submitted to the examination of medical practitioners, this singular person displayed, it is said, every appearance of soundness of mind. Whatever he may be, justice will without doubt, soon draw this mystery into light. One incident still is worth notice: when the man was interrogated as to his means of existence in Belgium, he answered that he had been supported by the International ... We cannot, at this moment, learn more ... the revelations, true or imaginary, of the individual whose arrest has already excited commotion in Brussels. To speak frankly, they appear to us either a case of mystification or of mental alienation."

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To Horse-Owners.

OFFICE OF THE ROCHESTER TRANSPORTATION C... Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1872.—We have used ... Bromo-Chloralum, the powerful Deodorizer and Disinfectant, for some time past, and particularly since the breaking out of the *horse disease*, and find ... most efficacious article in this disease. We use it ... our barn and boat stables with the very best effect, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to everybody who own horses, no matter whether attacked or not. We find it a preventive, and after ... attack we have found it a very valuable remedy, which should be possessed by every horse-owner. We ... sprinkle the hay with one part Bromo-Chloralum ... twenty-five parts of water. Horses like it, and it is doing great good. The same is being done in New York City with great success. FISH & HEATH.

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We notice Cook, Coburn & Co., the popular Newspaper Advertising Agents, are receiving their "newspaper mail," during the prevalence of the "epizooty," in wheelbarrows, which can be seen frequently during the day, trundling up Wabash avenue, from the Post Office, to their new offices, in Kendall Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

Gold, Bonds, and Coupons.

The Exchange Bank has removed to No. 163 LaSalle street (Republic Life Building). The highest price paid for gold, silver, coupons, bonds, mutilated and premium currency. Stocks and gold bought and sold in New York, by telegraph on commission. Chas. L. Boyd, Cashier.

Important Notice to the Ladies.

For the accommodation of those wishing cheap hats or bonnets (new style), from 50 to 75 cents, either in straw, velvet, or felt, with trimmings for the same, ...

and denied all knowledge of the ... which he was charged, and in ... sentenced to serve a term of three ... prison.

The convict was too clever to ... Sing Sing. Adopting the tactics ... observed while in the employ of W... sons, he gained the confidence of ... was brought in contact with, and ... few weeks, subjected to the rigid ... lance imposed on other convicts ... tained from a visitor a watch-spring ... other tools, he cut away the bars of ... the night of Feb. 5, 1871, and made ... Kindt must have reached Hackensack ... day, and in a pitiable condition ... ing terrible. His clothes, however ... as worn by workmen on a tramp, and ... excited no suspicion, for, on applying ... Thomas, he was immediately given ... and does not appear to have made ... inent in the factory till last August ... safe-lock having become deranged ... himself somewhat of a machinist, and

VOLUNTEERED TO MAKE IT ...

While doctoring the safe he procured ... soap and took the impression of the ... which was placed on a ledge inside the ... lost no time in making and fitting a ... On Monday night he is supposed to have ... an entrance to the office, opened the ... stracted $9,000 worth of jewelry and money ... to have closed the place as he found it ... Thomas wisely resolved on consulting the ... York police, and on telling Mr. ... robbery. Tilley was sent for ... portrait of the convict Kindt, which ... nized by Mr. Thomas as that of one ... workmen. The detective accompanied ... Thomas back to West Hackensack ... yesterday morning was placed in ... position as to enable him to see all ... men, from among whom he singled ... who was arrested as an escaped convict ... then ascertained that Kindt kept a ... saloon in Hackensack, and on going to ... began a search which proved almost ... till Detective Heidelburg, of the New York ... lice, and Officer Harrison, of the ... Police, called attention to about 8,000 ... stowed away in boxes on a shelf. In the ... or third box that was opened was found ... of ear-rings, part of the stolen property ... after opening all the boxes about ... of jewelry and $1,500 in money, the ... doubt of a sale of part of the stolen ... were recovered. Kindt was committed ... swer yesterday by Justice Zabriskie. The ... oner is a tall, good-looking, but ungainly ... man, with well-formed massive features ... stolid expression of countenance.

MARCHESA GARIBALDI

The Red-Shirt Hero's Second W... Mystery and Romance.

Milan letter to the Boston Advertiser.

Near Como is a palatial villa, with ... grounds, which is one of the many villas ... ing to the father of Garibaldi's second wife ... Marchesa. He has refused 750,000 francs ... this villa dell' Ormo, but it is said he will ... million if offered. In it and on its vast grounds ... was held the Como Industrial and Agricultural ... Exhibition of this season, which event gave ... a chance to see the building. The ... some superb halls in it, and the grounds ... very large.

A gentleman who sat next to me the ... day at a dinner party, gave me a little ... romance about the Marchesa Garibaldi, ... second wife of the famous Italian General ... called. I had heard that she was the wife ... Garibaldi's son.

"Not at all," said my dinner-table companion, a Milanese Count, who knew all about ... strange affair; "she is the second wife of ... General himself. She left him the day after ... wedding, and they have never met since."

I looked all the questions I was dying to ... upon which he added, with a laugh and a ... as if he knew more than was proper to ... that moment: "No reasons were given on ... side."

The subject was dropped, but it recalled ... a strange story I had heard some years ... a second marriage of Garibaldi's, and ... served well to join on to the unfinished ... broken link that my dinner acquaintance ... given me. I'll tell it to you as it was ... me, and you can join the two links or ... you please. It was at least a dozen ... ago. The lady was young, titled, rich, ... some and fast. No name was given me ... conceived a desperate, passionate admiration ... for the famous "Liberator of Italy." She ... young enough to be Garibaldi's daughter ... was posing them, as he has always, for ... disconsolable widower—the celebrated ... his first wife, who accompanied him through ... many of his adventures, and whose sad ... has been so often and so touchingly described ... supposed to be the only love of Garibaldi ... Nevertheless, the marriage took place ... between the General and the young Lombard ... Marchesa. But, sad to relate, on the wedding ... day, after the ceremony, Garibaldi received ... information, with undoubted proofs, of the ... morality of his young bride. Why had he ... been told sooner? It cannot tell you anything ... about the simple story as I heard it. When ... newly-married pair were left alone, Garibaldi ... told his young wife what he had heard ... added, "If you will say you are an ... woman, I will take your word."

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HIGH VS. LOW CHURCH.

A Marriage Ceremony That Did Not and That Did Take Place.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial, Oct. 31.

A most singular and unfortunate circumstance attending a marriage ceremony occurred yesterday morning in this city, which will cause considerable feeling among the friends of the contracting parties, and be a topic of conversation for some time to come. For several weeks past, the marriage of the Rev. John S. Miller, formerly Rector of All Saints Chapel, but now Assistant Rector of an Episcopalian Church in Baltimore, with Miss Sallie Hunter, of this city, was generally known in Episcopal circles. Great interest was felt in the marriage, from the fact of the announcement being made that the extreme ritualistic ceremony would be performed. When Mr. Miller was Rector of All Saints' Chapel he had introduced the most advanced ritualistic tendencies into the church, so much so that the Bishop refused to recognize the church in his diocese. Some days ago a rumor was in circulation that an effort would be made to secure Trinity Church as the place for the performance of the ceremony, owing to its central location, and that the building was much larger and better adapted for the purpose. This lent additional interest to the affair, as it was extremely doubtful whether the Rector of the church would allow the ceremony to be performed in his parish.

A few days since the Rev. John H. McCandless, Rector of All Saints' Chapel, who was to perform the marriage ceremony, made application to Rev. Mr. Scarborough for the use of Trinity Church on that occasion. Mr. Scarborough promptly granted the request on two conditions—one, that no procession take place, and the other, that no surplice choir be used. Mr. McCandless agreed to take the church on these conditions, and proceeded to make arrangements accordingly. There was a serious misunderstanding, however, between the ministers, on the conditions named, as Mr. McCandless made all the necessary arrangements for a surplice choir, he holding that the second condition made was not to abandon the choir, but that the members of the choir should not bow before the altar. Mr. Scarborough insists that the condition was that no surplice choir be used. Mr. McCandless, as already stated, made arrangements for a surplice choir, which is composed of seven gentlemen and the same number of boys, all the members wearing white robes. After he had secured the choir, a rehearsal was had on Tuesday night in Trinity Church, and every arrangement made for the celebration of the ceremony.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the hour appointed for the service, a very large audience assembled at Trinity Church to witness the exercises, but were doomed to disappointment. A few minutes after 10, Dr. Scarborough arrived at the church, and, upon entering the vestry, he found the floor covered with boxes containing surplices, cassocks, and various articles necessary to perform the ceremony according to the extreme ritualistic tendencies. He also found a number of boy choristers in waiting, who had been engaged to take part in the exercises. He then began to realize that there was some misunderstanding, as, from the appearance of things, it was certain that the second condition would not be complied with. As soon as he discovered this he repaired to the vestibule of the church, to await the arrival of the bridal party, and ask an explanation. The party soon arrived, when he learned that arrangements had been made for a surplice choir, but that the members would omit that part of the service of bowing before the altar, according to the condition stipulated. Mr. Scarborough replied: "We shall have no surplice choir here. This was especially specified in the second condition." A long parley now ensued, but no advance was made, as each party insisted that he was right in his understanding of the conditions named. The consultation was at last terminated by a flat refusal on the part of the Rev. Mr. Miller to be married in the usual form, and he insisted on the ritualistic service. Dr. Scarborough then announced that the marriage could not take place in the church, and the bridal party accordingly returned to their carriages and drove to St. Peter's Church, on Grant and Diamond streets. The audience soon became apprised of the result of the consultation, although no public announcement was made, and followed the bridal party to St. Peter's.

The bridal party, however, were doomed to another disappointment. They experienced the same difficulty at St. Peter's Church as they did at the parish on Sixth avenue. There is no regularly stationed Rector in this church, and it was necessary to obtain permission from the vestrymen for the use of the building. Accordingly, the bridal party were taken to Bishop Bowman Institute, while messengers were sent to hunt up the vestrymen. The vestrymen, to the great disappointment of the party, peremptorily refused to throw open the doors of the church unless the parties assented to be wedded according to the plain ceremony of the denomination, with the addition of the ceremony of communion, if they so desired. The bridal party hesitated for a considerable time in giving a decision, but, finding it impossible to prevail upon the vestrymen to allow the advanced ritualistic ceremonies to be performed in their church, finally agreed to be married according to the usual forms of the denomination. Having consented to this, the Rev. Mr. Coster volunteered to assist in the ceremony.

All the arrangements having been perfected, the doors of the church were thrown open, and the immense crowd that had gathered in the vicinity entered the building. While the arrangements were making, which consumed fully half an hour, the greatest anxiety and excitement prevailed among the crowd that were stationed in front of the edifice. The crowd constantly increased, and by the time the doors of the church were opened an immense assemblage had assembled.

The bridal party now entered the church, when the ceremonies, in accordance with the rules of the church were commenced. Mr. McCandless performed the wedding ceremony, and Mr. Coster administered the communion. The distinctive features of the whole service were that the Communion was administered, which is always done when the parties desire it, and that no singing was had. At the conclusion of the services the bridal party was taken to the Union Depot, and started for New York, on a visit to a number of friends. They proposed remaining there a few days, when they will return to Baltimore, their future home.

The audience, when the services concluded, slowly left the church, talking excitedly over this affair. The circumstances attending it soon spread over the whole city, and formed the chief topic of conversation.

MAIL ROBBERY IN CANADA.

Curious Plea of the Culprit—He Makes a Few Temporary Loans to Pay His Employes.

From the Montreal Gazette, Oct. 29.

Mr. A. Couillard, railway mail clerk, has been arrested on the charge of robbing the mails. Mr. King, Post Office Inspector, made, yesterday afternoon, his deposition before Mr. Brehaut, the Police Magistrate. The deposition has not yet been publicly heard, but we presume it will be this afternoon, when the prisoner is to be brought before the Magistrate. The main points in the case, however, as we have heard them stated, are that, about a fortnight ago, two letters, which had been forwarded by Montreal on to St. Hilaire Station, were accidentally observed by the Postmaster of that office to bear signs of having been tampered with. The Postmaster brought the circumstance under the notice of the Inspector, who asked that a special watch on subsequent mails should be kept. This was done, with the result of the detection, in a succeeding mail, of two other similar instances of tampering. Mr. Couillard, on both these occasions, had been the mail clerk in charge. A special examination was then instructed to be given, both at St. Hilaire station, and St. Hyacinthe, to the seals of the brown paper packages received at those two offices from Montreal. On these seals being returned to the Inspector, indications were again presented that they also had been tampered with, clearly, of course, for no honest purpose. Mr. Couillard had again been the clerk in charge. The circumstantial evidence thus gathered against Mr. Couillard being very strong, the Inspector, on Saturday last, charged him with having been engaged in rifling the mails, and finally obtained from him an admission of his guilt. Mr. Couillard, declared, however, that it was only within a few weeks that he had entered on these evil courses, and that his intention has always been to refund the money, at some future time, to the respective owners. He explained that, in fact, it was a few temporary loans he had been effecting to enable him to pay the wages of some workmen who were assisting him in the completion of an organ he was constructing for the Roman Catholic Church at Sherbrooke, for, be it mentioned, Mr. Couillard is personally a skillful mechanician, with a special aptitude for the fabrication of organs. To prove that such was his laudable intention, he remarked that he had kept a list of the names of persons from whose letters he had made these temporary abstractions. Mr. King hereon expressing his wish to see this interesting document, Mr. Couillard consented to find and produce it, which he actually did, the paper itself of course being then retained possession of by the Inspector. It contained some ten or twelve addresses in various parts of the country, the amounts extracted in each case averaging about $6; the letters themselves, of course, in all these instances, had been destroyed. Unfortunately, however, for Mr. Couillard's plea of innocency anterior to his succumbing to temptation within the last few weeks, a private drawer of his, in the office, was opened the same evening, and in it were found other lists, in his handwriting, similar in character to that he had given to the Inspector, from which lists it is tolerably certain that his operations on the mails have been extending some two or three years back, the aggregate amount thus taken being considerable. The class of letters from which Mr. Couillard has apparently been effecting his "loans" are chiefly from French Canadians residing in the States, addressed to their relations in this Province. As these letters were not registered, as the individual sums inclosed were usually small, and as the remittances were rather of a domestic than a business character, it can the better be understood why any complaints touching the occurrence of these losses, during the last three years or so, have failed, as a general rule, to be made to the Department.

THE EPIZOOTIC CATARRH.

Government Rules for Its Treatment Among Army Horses.

[Circular.]

Headquarters Department of the East, Office Chief Quartermaster, New York City, Oct. 28, 1872.

The attention of officers and agents in charge of public animals belonging to the Quartermaster's Department in the Department of the East is called to the "epizootic catarrh," now prevalent among horses. They are directed to observe the following rules for the treatment of this disease, and to report results to this office at the end of the present month, and every ten days thereafter, until the disease disappears.

It is assumed that the stables are always kept clean, dry, and well ventilated, with plenty of fresh air and sunlight when possible.

It is also assumed that the horses are never overworked, but properly exercised at all times, whether sick or well, and that they are fed with wholesome forage, regularly groomed, and kept warm.

Rufus Ingalls,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General, United States Army,
Chief Quartermaster.

RULES FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE DISEASE.

On the first appearance of the disease give the horse a thorough steaming with boiled oats placed in a bag, and so fastened to the head that the steam from the oats will be inhaled. Repeat this until the discharge from the nostils is free and of a natural color. Then take the leather, or, what is better, carbolic disinfectant, in grains like large-sized cannon powder, place it in a shallow pan and burn it where the horse will be obliged to breathe it.

If the throat is sore (which generally will be the case) apply frequently hot vinegar, rubbing it well in with the hand, and wrap the throat in flannel dipped in vinegar. Sponge out the nostrils frequently with warm vinegar. Blanket well night and day, but not enough to produce sweating, and give plenty of fresh, clean bedding.

Give several bran mashes, with from one-half to one ounce of powdered nitre in each, and use linseed meal or flaxseed in the oats. Use tepid water in the mash.

The hay and oats should be moistened with water—preferably tar water.

Most cases, if taken in time, will yield to the above treatment; but, should the attack be very severe, accompanied with considerable fever and very sore throat, instead of the vinegar, an embrocation of equal parts of linseed oil, turpentine, tincture of cantharides and hartshorn should be rubbed in, night and morning.

"Powell's Embrocation" is very good.

Give as a drench, night and morning, the following:

Spirits of nitric ether	1 oz.
Laudanum	4 drachms.
Nitrate of potassa	3 drachms.
Water	1 pint.

Mix.

Should the horse refuse his feed, offer him frequently thin gruel with a handful of pulverized slippery elm bark and licorice root stirred in it.

When convalescing exercise gently daily and stimulate the appetite with the following ball:

Extract of gentian	6 drachms.
Powdered ginger	2 drachms.

Mix.

A handful of wood ashes mixed with a little salt thrown into the feed trough for the horse to lick up, will be relished by him, and be beneficial.

NEW MOTIVE-POWERS.

Substitutes for Horses.

A new engine for propelling street cars is described as being on the principle of the English compound-engine in use on ocean-steamers. It has two cylinders, and drives the car by direct crank connection, without any intermediate mechanism. It is so compactly made as to occupy no more space than an ordinary base-burning parlor stove of the larger size, and does not intrude upon one foot of passenger room. By an arrangement of the several parts, economy of fuel is accomplished; the smoke consumed, and noise and soot are avoided. The power employed is that of five horses, and the cars, which are of the usual dimensions, can be controlled, as to stoppage and propulsion, quite as handily as though drawn by horses. The power can be increased at pleasure up to the capacity of a twenty-five horse-power engine, thus enabling it to ascend grades of four hundred feet to the mile. The engineer can "slow-up" in the space of thirty-two feet, when the cars are going at the rate of twelve miles an hour. The engine is placed upon the rear platform, so that the windows can be left open in pleasant weather, without the annoyance of smoke or cinders, as there is none of either, while any dust that might be raised is left behind, thus conferring a vast amount of pleasure and comfort upon the passenger. The tests made thus far have been most satisfactory.

Dr. Emilie Lanno, of New Orleans, has invented a steam engine for street railways, which has been tested on one of the roads of the Crescent City, and found to work most successfully, saving 33 per cent of the cost of running cars by mule-power. No fire is used. The new invention is described as follows: The driving engine is of ordinary character. It has a reservoir large enough to hold 800 gallons of water, with steam room above it. The boiler is of steel, and is well covered with non-conducting material to prevent the radiation of the heat. The motive power of this engine is obtained by means of the compression of steam in water, the steam being conducted from a stationary boiler at the end of the track, which dispenses with the firing-up process while under way. The steam with which the boiler is charged is sufficient (according to the capacity of the boiler) to perform a trip of from ten to fifteen miles. At the time of charging the temperature in the boiler it is about 380 degrees Fahrenheit, the pressure of steam being about 170 pounds to the square inch. There is not the least danger of explosion in using this apparatus, as the pressure in the reservoir can never rise above the point reached at the time of charging, and it is necessarily constantly diminishing as the power is expanded. So simple is its construction there is less skill required in handling this locomotive than a horse or mule.

Judge McKee's Bear Hunt.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

About two weeks ago McKee of the Nineteenth District Court was in San Diego on judicial business. While there a very aggravated case of trespass was brought to his attention. The aggrieved party was Don Juan Forster, a wealthy ranchero, whose premises had been rudely invaded and a portion of his herds devoured by a lawless grizzly bear. Judge McKee was wrathful at this foul foray on the part of the bear, and at once suggested the propriety of sending out a *posse comitatus*, armed with writs of *quo warranto* and Henry rifles. This course was resolved upon, and the Judge accompanied the expedition, well heeled with banner, brand, and bow, or the more improved modern substitutes therefor. Three miles from the ranch they came upon the mangled body of a fine young steer, with his tongue torn out, and thereupon Judge McKee announced to his companions-in-arms that the *corpus delicti* having been duly proven, it now only remained for them to ferret out the assassin. The *posse comitatus* consisted of the Judge, Don Juan Forster, Mr. Prior, and Mr. O'Doherty. About fifteen miles from the ranch they came in sight of the body of another mute steer, and close beside the corpse the murderous bear was discerned, squatting upon his haunches and placidly scratching his nose with his paw. Mr. O'Doherty looked inquiringly toward Judge McKee, and the Judge remarked that this was a clear case of *flagrante delicto*, at the same time letting fly a leaden mandate. The bear acknowledged service of summons by promptly dropping on all-fours and advancing toward his assailant, whereupon the Court hastily adjourned, with the bear in hot pursuit. Such flagrant disrespect for the judicial ermine aroused the ire of Mr. Pryor, who sent in a lucky shot, just in time to avenge the outraged majesty of the law and prevent the rapacious bear from topping off his noonday lunch with a raw District Judge.

PRISON REFORM.

Report of Dr. Wines on the International Congress.

The following report is to be presented to President Grant by Dr. Wines, Commissioner of the United States to the International Penitentiary Congress, which met in London last summer:

"*To the President of the United States:*

"Sir: The undersigned has the honor to report that the International Congress on the Prevention and Repression of Crime, including Penal and Reformatory Treatment, to which your Excellency, under authority of a joint resolution of Congress, was pleased to commission him as representative of the United States, opened its sessions in London on the 3d day of July last, and closed them on the 13th of the same month.

"This movement, inaugurated by the United States, has proved a complete success, and is destined to produce results as wide as they will be beneficent. More than twenty nationalities were officially represented in the Congress by delegates named by their respective Governments, and fully one-half of the States of the American Union were there, through commissioners appointed by their several executives, under legislative authority. Besides the official delegates, a large number of commissioners from many different countries were present under appointments from national committees, from boards of directors of prisons and reformatories, from prison societies, from special commissions on Penitentiary reform, from societies of jurists, from the law department of universities, and from the Institute of France, which deputed three of its members to represent that illustrious body of *savans* in the Congress.

"Most of the Governments represented in the Congress forwarded official reports on the prison systems and administrations of their respective countries, in reply to a series of interrogatories prepared and previously submitted to them by the undersigned. These reports embody a larger amount of information on the Penitentiary question than has ever heretofore been collected,—information of the highest value and in the most authentic form.

"Questions of the greatest interest and importance connected with the organization and management of prisons came before the Congress, and were discussed with a broad comprehension of their bearings, and with signal ability, as well as in the best possible temper. These discussions, at the same time, supplemented by large additions, the information furnished by the official reports mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

"It was not to be expected that a body coming together, literally, from the ends of the earth (for the remotest States of South America and the most distant of the British Colonies were represented in the Congress), could deliberate upon social problems so profound and recondite as those which fall within the purview of penitentiary science, without developing wide differences of opinion; and yet—a result most remarkable, and as gratifying as it was extraordinary—it was able, in the end, to agree, and did agree, with scarcely a dissenting voice, upon a declaration of principles at once comprehensive and fundamental, relating to prison reform and prison discipline.

"One of the most important results of the Congress of London was the creation of a permanent "International Committee on Penitentiary Reform, composed of the members from as many different nations, including the United States. This Committee will hold annual sessions in different countries, and another General Congress will be likely to be called within three or four years, thus giving a character of periodicity to these international reunions, and making of them a regular institution.

"The preparation for my final report, which I propose to make full and exhaustive, will require some time; but I shall proceed with it as rapidly as other duties will permit. It will be divided into four parts, as follows:

"Part I. will offer a complete *resume*, arranged in subjects, of the information furnished in the official reports submitted to the Congress from the different countries, thus giving, at a glance, a comparative view of the present state of prison discipline and the progress of prison reform, in the leading nations of the world.

"Part II. will review and condense the proceedings of the Congress, giving the gist of the debates and the great currents of opinion and argument developed in them.

"Part III. will embody the results of the personal observations and inquiries of the undersigned in relation to the prisons and reformatories of Europe.

"Part IV. will be an attempt to deduce from all that has gone before, its appropriate lessons, and to state them in the form of suggestions and recommendations.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.
"E. C. Wines,
"Commissioner of the United States to the International Penitentiary Congress of 1872.
"Office of the National Prison Association, 194 Broadway, New York, Oct. 22, 1872."

THE KANAKA KINGDOM.

Approaching Bankruptcy—Extravagant Cost of Government.

Kamehameha V., present ruler in Hawaii, on the Sandwich Islands, is childless, but under the Hawaiian Constitution has the privilege of naming his successor. Public opinion points to Prince Lunalilo as the person who will probably be selected to fill the throne on the demise of the King. He was considered the rightful heir previous to the accession of the ruling Kamehameha, but was set aside by the old King. His claim comes from the female side of the reigning family, being a son of the sister of Kamehameha II., and has attained the age of thirty-four years. He is popular with the people of his own race, is well educated, and has a fine personal address.

The Prince, when he attains the throne, will inherit a debt with his kingly title. The revenues of the kingdom do not seem to be adequate to meet its expenses. Two different loans have recently been thrown upon the market—one to pay for the erection of a hotel, amounting to $116,000, and another to meet deficiencies of $250,000. Every year there is a falling off in the population from disease, while very little is added by immigration. There was in the seven inhabited islands, in 1823, a population of 140,000. In 1842, it had diminished to 130,316; in 1836, to 103,579; in 1850, to 84,165; in 1853, to 73,230. It is estimated that the population at this time does not exceed 60,000 souls.

The Government would seem to be more complicated in its machinery than so small a population requires. Its expenses for the fiscal year 1872 foot up $1,130,244. There are no less than twenty-six Supreme and District Judges, drawing salaries of $10,000, $8,000, $4,000, down to $600 each; besides clerks, interpreters, etc.; and there are also Police Judges and a host of other officers, all receiving good pay. The Attorney General's Department alone costs annually $97,208; the Department of Foreign Affairs and War, $94,100; the Interior Department, $461,276, and the Finance Department, $234,150. Two omnibus items in the Interior Department are, "Leper establishment, $30,000; travelling physicians and nurses, $12,000." There can be scarcely a doubt that the annual expenses of the Kingdom might be reduced one-half, if not more, and the Government be better administered than it is now. Unless retrenchment be inaugurated, in a few years the Kingdom will be hopelessly swamped in debt.

Charles Mathews.

Charles Mathews has published in the London papers the following card:

"Mr. Charles Mathews presents his compliments to the whole human race, and begs to state that, much as he loves his fellow-creatures, he finds it impossible to provide for the necessities of even the small population of London alone. The enormous number of applications for assistance he daily receives, chiefly from total strangers, makes it necessary for him to apologize for not entirely supporting the applicants and their families; and it is with shame he is obliged to confess himself unable to accomplish so desirable an object. He has had quite enough to do to fight through his own difficulties, and has been and is still laboring at a time of life when many men would be glad to be sitting quietly by their firesides, in the hope of acquiring a small independence for his old age, which endeavor would be completely frustrated were he to devote all his hard-earned savings to the necessities of others. He hereby declares upon his oath that, though he has travelled thousands of miles, and met with all the success he could wish, and is at the present moment basking in the sunshine of public favor, he is not a millionaire; and, though warmly attached to his species in the plural, he has at last learned to value it in the singular—his specie having become equally dear to him. It is not that he 'loves Cæsar less, but that he loves Rome more.' He admits the force of the old quotation, 'Haud ignara mali miseris succurrere disco,' but he offers this new translation: 'Having so long suffered distress of his own, he has learned, though rather late, to feel for the necessities of the one who is most in want of assistance—namely, himself.'"

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

New York, Nov. 4.—Money was stringent the greater part of the day, loaning as high as 1-32, closing at 7 per cent.

Sterling dull and nominal; sixty days, 108¼; sight, 109½.

Gold was active, and transactions large, the price ranging between 112¾@113¼. The chief interest was in the loan market, where borrowers were compelled to pay as high as 2 per cent for use till Wednesday. One firm, it is said, paid $20,000 to keep its short contracts. Clearings, $127,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $304,000.

Governments were dull and slightly lower.

State securities dull and firm.

Stocks were intensely dull throughout the day. In the morning prices were generally steady, with the exception of Pacific Mail, which declined 1¼ per cent. In the afternoon prices were strong, with the principal dealings, which were not large, in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, Wabash, New York Central, and Union Pacific.

The *Commercial* says Chicago & Northwestern bonds declined at Frankfort from 89½ to 85, on the announcement that the company would pay currency instead of gold on their coupons.

The German bankers refuse to accept the currency offered instead of gold on the coupons of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad.

To-morrow being election day, there will be no session either on the Gold or Stock Exchange.

Sterling, 108½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	115¾	Coupons, '67	114¼
5-20s of '62	111½	Coupons, '68	113¼
Coupons, '64	111½	New 5s	109
Coupons, '65	111½	10-40s	108
Coupons, '65 (new)	113½	Currency 6s	114

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92½	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	73	North Carolinas, old	33½
Tennessees, new	73	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	104½	St. Paul pfd	78
W. U. Tel.	79½	Wabash	73¼
Quicksilver	46½	Wabash pfd	88
Adams Express	94½	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	87¼	Terre Haute	13
American Express	71½	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex.	78¼	Chicago & Alton	113
Pacific Mail	94	C. & A. pfd	114
New York Central	95½	O. & M.	43¼
Erie	53¾	C., C. & C.	90¼
Erie pfd	74	C., B. & Q.	135
Harlem	113	Lake Shore	93¾
Harlem pfd	124	Indiana Central	38¼
Michigan Central	114¼	Illinois Central	121
Pittsburgh	89½	Un. Pacific stocks	39¼
Northwestern	83½	U. P. bonds	88¼
N. W. pfd	87¼	Cen. Pacific bonds	100¼
Rock Island	110¼	Del., Lac & W.	98¼
N. J. Cen.	103¼	B., H. & Erie	8¼
St. Paul	56¾		

Foreign Markets.

Liverpool, Nov. 4—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d; spring wheat, 11s 4d@12s 2d; white, average, 12s 8d; club, 13s 3d. Corn, 29s 3d. Pork, 56s. Lard, 39s.

Liverpool, Nov. 4—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm and unchanged.

Liverpool, Nov. 4—5 p. m.—Unchanged.

London, Nov. 4—5 p. m.—Consols; money, 92¾; account, 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 91¼; 5-20s of '67, 93⅜; 10-40s, 88; new 5's, 89¼; Erie, 48¼.

Tallow, 46s 9d; turpentine, 40s 6d.

Paris, Nov. 4.—Rentes, 53f 10c.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 10d; Orleans 10⅛@10¼d; California white wheat, average, 12s 9d; do club, 13s 9d; red Western spring, 11s 4d@12s 2d; winter, 11s 8d@11s 10d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 29s 10d. Cheese, 64s. Bacon unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

New York, Nov. 4.—Beeves—Total receipts, 8,900, or 700 less than the previous week. Of these, 2,600 were Texans. For to-day, 150 cars at Communipaw; 117 at Hundredth street, and 50 at Weehawken, making 5,550 head. There was a fair demand for choice stock, but medium natives were rather lower, while Texans declined about ½c since Friday. The yards are about emptied. A few prize cattle sold at 14½c; prime, 13½c; good, 13c; common to fair natives, 10½@12c; Texans, 7@9½c, av 11 cwt; 10 cars poor Texans, av 6¾ cwt, 7@8c; 11 cars, av 5¾ cwt, 8c, 55 lbs per cwt; 4 cars Illinois, av 6½ cwt, 10½@12½c; 4 cars Kentucky, av 7½ cwt, 12@13c; 5 cars Ohio, av 7½ cwt, 12@13½c.

Sheep—Total receipts, 25,600, or 1,500 less than the previous week. Demand fair; prices unchanged; 1 car, av 85 lbs, coarse Ohio, selling at 5½c; 1 car, av 90 lbs, at 6¼c; deck load, av 98 lbs, at 6½c; 1 car, av 70 lbs, Canada lambs, 8c. There were 40 cars on sale today.

Hogs—Receipts, 38,800 for the week, against 69,500 the previous week. Market strong at better prices; live sold at 5½@5¾, and dressed at 6¾@6½c for heavy to medium; 6¾c for 200 lb; 7@7½c for light and pigs.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—Beeves—Very dull; lower this week; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $7.00@7.50; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; common, $3.00@5.00.

Sheep—Unchanged; $4.50@6.00.

Hogs—Dull at $6.25@6.50.

Sales—3,100 beeves; 12,000 sheep; 3,700 hogs.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 4.—Cotton—In moderate demand, but lower; middling upland, 19¼c.

Breadstuffs—Flour firmer on common grades, with a fair export demand; receipts, —— brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.30; common to good extra, $7.00@7.50; good to choice, $7.15@7.90; white wheat extra, $7.95@9.00; St. Louis, $7.25@11.00. Rye flour steady, $4.50@5.25. Corn meal quiet. Wheat opened steady, closed heavy and declining; advance in freights checks export demand; receipts, 146,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.39@1.40; No. 3 $1.42@1.45; No. 2 Chicago, $1.52; winter red Western, $1.65½. Rye unchanged. Barley dull; prices favor buyer; Western, 94@95c. Malt quiet; four-rowed State, $1.25. Corn less active; higher freights check export demand; receipts, 181,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 65c; sail do, 65c. Oats a shade better, fairly active; receipts, 44,000 bu; old Western mixed, 47@48½c; new, 42@48½c; white, 44@50c; black Western, 38@40c.

Eggs—Steady; Western, 30@31c.

Hay and Hops—Unchanged.

Groceries—Coffee firm; Rio, 15½@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9¾@9½c; Cuba, 9¾@10c. Molasses dull; muscovado, 30@38c. Rice quiet, 7½@8½c.

Petroleum—Crude, 14½c; refined, 26½@26¾c.

Turpentine—Quiet at 62½c.

Provisions—Pork dull; mess, $15.35@15.50; prime mess, $15.00. Beef dull; mess, $4.00@8.50; extra, $8.50@10.00. Hams quiet; Western, $23.00. Tierce nominal. Cut meats steady; shoulders, 7½c; hams, 13½@14½c; middles quiet and unchanged. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@8¾c; kettle, 8¾c.

Butter—Firm; Western, 10@16c.

Cheese—Quiet at 11@16c.

Whiskey—A shade firmer at 95c.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Nov. 4.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.16½; No. 2 $1.09. Corn firm; No. 2, 33c. Oats firm; No. 2, 23½c. Rye—No. 1, 54c. Barley steady; No. 2, 66c.

Freights—To Buffalo, 15c; Oswego, 21c.

Receipts—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 100,000 bu; barley, 7,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour 12,000 brls; wheat 128,000 bu; barley 19,000 bu.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Nov. 4.—Breadstuffs—Wheat steady; extra, $1.76½; No. 1, $1.67; amber, $1.45. Corn steady at 45½c. Oats, 29c.

Receipts—5,000 brls flour; 15,000 bu wheat.

Shipments—5,000 brls flour; 63,000 bu wheat.

OSWEGO.

Oswego, Nov. 4.—Breadstuffs—Wheat quiet. Corn dull at 60@61c.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Nov. 4.—Breadstuffs—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; red, $1.48@1.55; white, $1.70. Corn firm; old, 41@42c; new, 38@39c. Rye, 68@70c. Oats, 27@33c.

Oils—Unchanged.

Provisions—Pork nominal; no stock. Lard firm; sales steam, 7½c; kettle, 7¾@7½c. Bulk meats steady; new shoulders, 5c; clear ribs, sales at 8c; clear sides, 8½c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 11c; all old meats. Hogs steady at $4.30@4.40. Green shoulders, 3½@4c; sides, 5½@6c; hams, 9c.

Whiskey—In good demand at full previous prices.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Nov. 4.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 red, $1.55; No. 2 do, $1.42. Corn steady; high mixed, fresh receipts, 47c; low do, 46c. Oats firm; new, 34c; No. 1 old, 35c.

Petroleum—Active, firm, and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Nov. 4.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat irregular; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.75; No. 3 do, $1.60; extra white Michigan, $1.74; amber Michigan, $1.44@1.44½; No. 1 red, $1.53; No. 2, $1.44½@1.45. Corn quiet; high mixed, 41c; new do, 39½c; low mixed, 40@40½c; new do, 38½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 27½c; rejected, 26½c.

Freights—Dull and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 24,000.

Shipments—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Nov. 4.—Tobacco—A shade more active. Sales, 24 hhds.

Flour—In moderate demand; prices unchanged.

Provisions—Quiet. Sales, hams, 15 days in salt packed, 8½c; new shoulders quoted 5½c.

Hogs—Scarcely anything doing; weather unfavorable for slaughtering.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Nov. 4.—Cotton—Dull and nominal.

Breadstuffs—Flour dull and drooping at $6.00@9.00. Corn meal firmer at $2.00. Corn active and firm. Oats steady at 38@39c.

Hay—Choice scarce and firm at $27.00.

Bran—Higher at $22.00.

Provisions—Bacon dull and unsettled. Shoulders, 7c. Clear sides, 12½c.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Nov. 4.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged; No. 2 spring, $1.11½; winter easier; No 3 red, $1.62@1.62½. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 33c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 25½c. Barley dull; No. 2, 58@60c. Rye nothing doing.

Whiskey—Steady at 89c.

Provisions—Pork firm at $15.00. Bulk meats lower; small lots summer clear rib, 8½c; clear, 9¼c. Bacon dull; shoulders lower; order lots, 6½@7c; clear rib, 11½; clear, 11½@11¾. Lard nominally lower; held 7¾c for November, with 7½c bid.

Hogs—Steady at 3½@4½c, bulk of sales at $4.10.

Cattle—Firm for best grades; 5½@6c for choice to extra.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Nov. 4.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull; treble, $7.00@8.75; family, $8.50@9.50. Corn dull; mixed, 68c; white, 70c. Oats quiet at 38@39c.

Bran—$105.00.

Hay—Dull; prime, $27.00; choice, $28.00.

Provisions—Pork—Mess scarce, and held at $15.50. Bacon dull at 7⅞@12@12½c. Hams, 19¼@19½c. Lard firm; tierce, 8½@9½c; keg, 11c.

Groceries—Sugars quiet; good to fair, 9¾@9½c. Molasses easier; common, 35@37½c; fair, 55@60c; good, 63c; prime, 65c; strictly prime, 68c; choice, 69@70c. Coffee quiet at 14½@18½c.

Monetary—Sterling, 20¾. Sight, ½ discount. Gold, 113¼.

Cotton—Easier; sales, 4,000 bales; good ordinary, 17¼c; low middling, 18c; middling, 18¾c; middling Orleans, 18½c; receipts, 2,713 bales; exports to Liverpool, 6,912 bales; continent, 7,560 bales; stock, 98,169 bales.

Whiskey—93@95c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—Breadstuffs—Flour unchanged; little doing. Wheat dull; red Western, $1.63@1.68; amber, $1.75; white, $1.90@1.95. Rye held at 80c. Corn dull; yellow, 64c; mixed Western, 61@63c. Oats dull; new white, 44@45c; mixed, 42c.

Petroleum—Crude, 18½c; refined, 26c.

Whiskey—Higher; 95c.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Nov. 4.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; choice white, $2.05@2.10; amber, $2.00@2.05; good to prime red, $1.85@1.95. Corn scarce and firm; mixed Western, 53c. Oats weak; mixed 39c. Rye quiet at 80@85c.

Provisions—Very dull; nominally unchanged.

Whiskey—Firm at 94½c.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Nov. 4.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet, firm. Wheat firm, fair demand; sales, 19,500 bu at $1.46 for No. 1 Duluth; $1.40 for No. 2 do; $1.38 for No. 2 Milwaukee, part to arrive. Corn firm, dull; sales, 5,500 bu No. 2 Western at 50c; high mixed Toledo at 51c. Rye quiet at 75c. Oats neglected. Barley, fair demand; sales, 3,000 bu Iowa at 85@88c.

Freights—13½c for wheat, 13½c for corn, and 9c for oats.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

Official Drawing of October 22, 1872.

CLASS 889.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
91	$200	6400	200	10803	$10000	15792	200	20765	200
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

$100,000.		$50,000.		$25,000.		$10,000.		$5,000.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Orders filled, prizes cashed, and information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO.,
16 Wall-st., New York.

HORSE MEDICINE.

A. B. SHARP'S Remedy for HORSE DISEASE.

The greatest medicine of the age; a sure antidote for all epidemics; an unfailing remedy for epizootic distemper, and all catarrhal diseases. Used extensively and so successfully in the East and in Western New York. Can now be had at the principal druggists' in this city, and also at Dr. J. W. COOK'S office, 58 and 60 Sherman-st., Chicago. The above medicine has been used in many of the public stables of this city. Mr. Frank Parmalee, proprietor of the omnibus and street-car lines, has 140 horses in his magnificent and airy stables, all affected with this terrible malady, and, having had the above medicine applied to a number of the very worst cases with success, thinks it to be an invaluable medicine, and has not lost a single horse, but are all doing well; and is using no other medicine for his elegant span of carriage horses, and it has a charming effect. He recommends it to all, as an unfailing remedy for the above disease if applied soon after attack.

Dr. J. W. COOK,
Office, 58 and 60 Sherman-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

How I Found Livingstone.
By HENRY M. STANLEY.

Agents are notified that prospectuses of this great work are now ready, and that the volume itself will be published before the middle of November.

CAUTION. CAUTION.

The public and agents are CAUTIONED AGAINST ALL OTHER WORKS purporting to describe Stanley's search after Livingstone. This is the ONLY AUTHENTIC and COMPLETE NARRATIVE of Mr. Stanley's great exploit, and has been expressly prepared by him for this book. All others are merely compilations from the newspapers, &c., and are published WITHOUT MR. STANLEY'S AUTHORITY, and in direct conflict with his interest.

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
654 BROADWAY, New York.

FURNITURE.

BANK AND OFFICE FITTING AND FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER.

F. R. WOLFINGER,
Office and Factory, Corner of Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.

Refers by permission the Weed Sewing Machine Co., State-st.; American Clock Co., State-st.; H. Oppenheimer, Jewelers.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

DRY GOODS.

Dry Goods Jobbed at Popular prices, at the Cash and short time House of HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY.

Close buyers are informed that recent purchases by Auction and otherwise of Long and Square Shawls, Flannels, Blankets, and Woollen Goods, together with the daily additions to other departments, makes our stock complete for large November sales. City Buyers and near by trade will find our stock very attractive.

Madison and Franklin-sts.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

We have a track connecting our Warehouse on North Pier with all lines entering Chicago, and have made arrangements to have cars switched to our warehouse door during the prevalence of the horse disease. All our in-freight is delivered in same way, so that our customers will suffer no serious delay in having their orders filled.

JOHN F. RATHBONE & CO.,
STOVE MANUFACTURERS,
38 & 40 Lake-st.

Special Notice.

Our facilities for delivering goods are not seriously disturbed by the prevailing epidemic.

We are prepared to ship all goods sold, promptly.

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY.

HOTELS.

GARDNER HOUSE, CHICAGO.

This new and elegant Hotel, facing Lake Michigan, containing 250 rooms, is now open to the public. The proprietors have spared no pains or expense to make this one of the best Hotels in the country.

GARDNER & GOULD, Proprietors.
FRED. H. GOULD, late with Sherman House.
W. W. FELT, late with Tremont House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALBUMS.

Just received, a large consignment, to be closed out cheap for cash. Merchants can save 25 per cent buying these.

R. R. LANDON,
Room 8, Lind's Block.

Fireworks and Flags.

A large assortment for the election.
Also, Chinese Lanterns for illuminating, and other Campaign Goods.
A full Parade Suit, consisting of Cap, Cape, Torch, and Flag, for 85 cents.

CHAS. MORRIS, 51 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

Ironing Day,

A new companion Chromo to WASHING DAY, given to each customer by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO,
116 West Washington-st.

Notice to House Movers.

Proposals will be received for moving houses for F., C. & St. Louis Railway, at Freight Depot on Halsted-st., on and after Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of VanBuskirk & Stewart, Commission Merchants, 151 East Kinzie-st., Chicago, is hereby dissolved.

JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK.

Chicago, Nov. 2, 1872.

REMOVAL.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK

Will occupy its new Banking Office, CORNER OF CLARK AND MADISON-STS., on Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1872.

JAPANESE MERMAID!

A great curiosity. Can be seen at the store of the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.
116 West Washington-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
Architectural Iron Works,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.

In the local money market, matters were rather quiet to-day, though no effect of the hindrances to trade from the horse distemper was discoverable at the banks. Money continues stringent yet, and as some of the pork-packers are checking heavily on their balances, and, in some instances, are asking for large accommodations, the supply of loanable funds in the banks is decreasing rather than otherwise. Currency is still coming in from the country and merchants report moderate success in collections, but the demand for money is still largely in excess of the supply, and, in the open market, good commercial paper sells at 1¼ per cent per month.

The supply of New York exchange on the market is smaller than a week ago, and sold for 50c per $1,000 premium between banks to-day.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

for Nov. 1 shows the following changes since Oct. 1:

Reductions.	
6 per cent bonds outstanding	$9,091,100
3 per cent certificates outstanding	1,555,000
Gold certificates outstanding	3,585,760
Miscellaneous matured debt	2,560
	$14,134,420
Increase.	
United States notes	$4,565,604
Fractional currency	1,836,349
Accrued interest	6,993,417
	$13,395,370
Net reduction	$739,050

The figures represent that the amount of cash in the Treasury is $4,890,526 greater on Nov. 1 than on Oct. 2. This would make the debt, less cash in the Treasury, $5,129,618 less than on Oct. 1. But it will be remembered that, according to Treasurer Spinner's statement, published some months ago, it is the custom of the Treasury to hold a large amount of the "called" bonds that have been redeemed but not cancelled, as so much "cash in the Treasury"—at least this is the head under which they are placed for the published statement of the debt—but, among the Treasury officials, Treasurer Spinner admits that it is called "Loan Account." The fact is, that for a year or two past there has not been as much cash in the Treasury at any time, as the debt statements claimed. The 6 per cent bonds that have been called in and redeemed, have first been deducted from the amount of 6 per cent debt outstanding, and then held without cancellation and counted as so much in the Treasury. It is by this kind of a juggle that the reductions of the "debt less cash in the Treasury" are made to appear when they have not been made. Mr. Boutwell's debt statement of November 1 claims that the "debt less cash in the Treasury" has been reduced $6,225,417 since Oct. 1, but, according to Treasurer Spinner's testimony, published some months ago, the statements of cash in the Treasury are to a large extent fictitious. It is, therefore, impossible to tell whether there is any such amount of cash in the Treasury as Mr. Boutwell claims or not. It is possible that $10,000,000 or $20,000,000 of it may be bonds that have been redeemed but not cancelled, and held under the head of "loan account." Larger amounts than this have been so held and called "cash," when, in fact, they were liabilities which the Government had paid, and which ought to have been cancelled at once. In short, there is no confidence to be placed in the debt statement, and there is reason to doubt whether there was any such reduction of the debt in October as $6,225,417 claimed in the statement.

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED CURRENCY.

The Postmaster General has issued a circular, in which he states the duty of Postmasters to register without fee all letters containing fractional or other currency of the United States sent to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption, and delivered to them for mailing, under the regulation prescribed in the circular.

SPECIE FROM PARIS TO LONDON.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending on the 16th of October shows that that institution gained £405,000 in coin, which gives color to a special despatch that £400,000 have been transferred from Paris to London. This despatch says that more transfers of the kind will be made. There is no reason to regard this as any special operation designed to afford relief at London. The present condition of exchanges between Paris and London confers no advantage on the remittance of bills as compared with specie; and gold being as available for transmission to London as bills of exchange, it follows that any banker in Paris having sovereigns to remit would draw them who believed would be quite likely to send them to London, where they would draw 4@5 per cent interest.

COLLUSION WITH BANK ROBBERS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "It is rumored that the perpetrators of the recent bank robbery at Waterford have offered to compromise with the bank Directors for 90 per cent of their plunder, and that the latter refuse, but make a counter offer to pay 10 per cent for the recovery of the stolen bonds. This compromising and compounding by banks with burglars after the fact is a step in the same direction of collusion by burglars with the police before the fact."

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Nov. 4:

CITY PROPERTY.

Kossuth st., 25 ft w of Hanover st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated June 25; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 10, in Block 6, of D. S. Lee's Addition, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,775.

Lincoln st, 183½ ft s of Harrison st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $1,000.

The premises No. 159 Vincennes av, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $4,000.

Mowry st, 300 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $700.

Gennesee av, n w cor of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 50x126 ft, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $1,000.

Lincoln st, 100 ft n of Division st, e f, 50x99 ft, dated Sept. 7; consideration, $1,250.

Grant court, 264 ft s of West Twenty-second st, e f, 24x99 ft, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $900.

Hoyne av, Centre av and Willow st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 2; consideration, $3,000.

S ½ of Lot 36, of w ½ Lots 120 and 195, etc, in Bronson's Addition, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $2,400.

Lot 24, in Prussing's s w Block, of e 33 rds, and of s ½ s ½ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $1,200.

Sedgwick st, bet Menomonee and Linden sts, w f, Lots 2 to 4, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $15,000.

Same as the above, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $16,000.

Oakley st, s of and near Polk st, e f, 32x125½ ft, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $1,000.

Lot in Block 2, between Hubbard and Hubbard sts, e f, 20x78 ft, dated Aug. 10; consideration, $1,300.

Union st, between Hubbard and Indiana sts, e f, 20x78 ft, dated Aug. 10; consideration, $1,300.

Ann st, between Randolph and Washington sts, w f, Lot 14, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $2,600.

Julian st, between Ridgeville road and Ashland av, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $900.

Lot 18 in Block 4, of Dominick's Lots 1 to 3 in Block 14, of Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $650.

Lot 12 and 14 in Block 4, in Mary Smith's Lot 3 of s ½ s ½ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $1,700.

Fulton st, between Oakley and Leavitt sts, n f, 50 ft s of alley, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $5,564.

Lot 14, in Block 8, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $1,200.

Buddan st, 383 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 1; consideration, $350.

Block 12, of Walker's n e ¼ of Sec 25, 39, 13, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $35,000.

Fremont st, between Centre and Clay sts, e f, 48x125 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 21, 23 and 25 in Ovitt's Lots 44 to 63, in Mellroy's w ½ of s w ¼ Sec 1, 39, 13, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $6,000.

Carleton st, between Loomis and Throop sts, s f, 20 ft to alley, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $3,500.

Ashley st, between Robey and Lincoln sts, e f, Lot 30, dated July 1; consideration, $1,200.

Mohawk st, n of Clybourn av, w f, 36x133 ft, dated Nov. 2; consideration, $1,950.

Lot 13, in Block 7, of Andrews' s w part of Block 18, in Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $649.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 1, in Block 3, of Ladin, Smith & Dyer's n e ¼ of Sec 30, 40, 14, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $1,250.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 39, in Block 1, of w ½ s w ¼, Sec 14, 38, 14, dated July 2; consideration, $450.

Lots 28 31, and 32 in Block 2, of Wright & Winslett's n w ¼ of n e ¼ of s w ¼, Sec 8, 38, 14, dated Oct. 24, consideration, $1,000.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Vessels scarce, demand fair, rates unchanged. Agents asking 12c for wheat, 14c for corn, and 18c for barley to Buffalo. Lower lake rates not mentioned. New England rates 37c on corn via Western Transportation Company's steamers. The engagements reported were: To Buffalo—Schrs Willis and Marian Egan; barley at 13c; schr Libbie Mau, corn at 15; prop Montgomery, rye at 13½c and barley at 14c; schr Norris, wheat at 15c; schr Davison, rye at 14c. Total capacity equal to 16,000 bu wheat, 20,000 bu corn, 34,000 bu rye, and 36,000 bu barley.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 1.—Grain freights firm, with upward tendency. Carriers ask 15c to Buffalo for wheat. Vessels are in good demand at Chicago; but none offering. We note the following charters here: To Buffalo—Prop Badger State, wheat on through rate; schr D. G. Fort, wheat at 14c. To Oswego—Schr George G. Finney, wheat at 20c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—Rates steady. Charters reported as follows by H. N. Smith, Esq.: Brig Starlight, railroad iron to Green Bay at $1.75 per ton, straight f o b; schr H. T. Marry, cargo iron ore Marquette to Cleveland at $6.50 per ton; schr A. Bradley, stone to Detroit p t; schr Hattie Johnson, to arrive, coal to Milwaukee at $1.50 per ton, free; bark Acorn, coal to Chicago at $1.50 per ton, free.

The Saginaw *Enterprise* says: "The high rates of lake freights have had a sudden drop. The scarcity of transportation and the consequent extraordinarily high rates asked have driven buyers from the market, and the carriers suddenly found themselves lacking cargoes. Last week the rates went up as high as 67½ to Buffalo, and Ohio ports $4.25. Even better rates than these were paid in one instance, which we believe were the best rates obtained this year. Messrs. Tolfree & Simpson loaded a tow of three barges with 1,250,000 feet of lumber, at the snug price of $6.75 from Bay City to Buffalo. This tow left the river on Tuesday, but at that time so much rain could have been obtained. There has been a fall of fully $1 per 1,000 since Saturday."

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past forty-eight hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	6,967	6,134	8,319	4,898
Wheat, bu	91,710	73,995	47,313	146,971
Corn, bu	84,893	119,960	281,603	106,909
Oats, bu	44,170	49,490	66,452	144,517
Rye, bu	3,643	7,858	9,540	19,354
Barley, bu	40,060	19,660	26,687	27,387
Grass seed, lbs	98,397	87,710	56,230	37,430
Flax seed, lbs	155,616	34,000	20,500	21,000
Broom corn, lbs	53,000	197,208	40,450	23,374
Cured meats, lbs	78,920	28,190	548,700	442,651
Beef, brls	210	220	202	1,713
Pork, brls			1,218	156
Lard, lbs	3,160	9,370	190,020	238,200
Tallow, lbs	60,980	43,800	11,500	
Butter, lbs	52,180	26,790	44,030	28,979
Dressed Hogs, No	1,100		1,100	
Live hogs, No	10,889	7,117	1,672	2,407
Cattle, No	1,230	851	1,533	287
Sheep, No	922	24	720	287
Hides, lbs	154,365	115,775	248,231	89,120
Highwines, brls	638	471	1,148	351
Wool, lbs	144,315	176,370	58,000	94,000
Potatoes, bu	22,228	3,631	1,778	1,702
Coal, tons	1,018	1,010	1,533	1,000
Shingles M	2,618	940	2,607	1,924
Lath, m	156	360	243	185
Salt, brls			2,160	1,204

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption, 293 bu wheat; 1,473 bu corn; 1,093 bu oats; 372 bu rye; 2,747 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 338 cars wheat; 121 cars, and 46,000 bu corn; 52 cars, and 5,800 bu oats; 17 cars rye; 138 cars barley. Total (656 cars), 302,000 bu.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this port during the past week:

Shipped from	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
By rail	21,547	80,221	34,994	154,402	168,269
By canal		1,145			
By lake	4,550	416,500	1,295,115	76,350	247,453
To Erie		61,160	10,000		
To Oswego		1,900	152,400		
To Chicago	1,311		116,350		
To Huron			1,000		
To other L. p			1,000		
Total	3,314	21,705	22,400	69,547	
To Montreal		22,705			
To Kingston		30,501			
To Quebec				20,016	
To other C. p's		19,846	20,801	4,928	
Totals	30,161	674,125	1,501,344	324,843	415,722

Also of rye: 6,728 bu by rail, and 22,000 bu to Buffalo.

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By rail	21,547	80,221	34,994	154,402	168,269
By canal		1,145			
By lake	4,550	416,500	1,295,115	76,350	247,453
To Erie		61,160	10,000		
To Oswego		1,900	152,400		
To Chicago	1,311		116,350		
To Huron			1,000		
To other L. p			1,000		
Total	3,314	21,705	22,400	69,547	
To Montreal		22,705			
To Kingston		30,501			
To Quebec				20,016	
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...[illegible], Little Sturgeon, 30 brls beef and sun-dries.
...[illegible], Little Baydenoc, 30 brls beef, 50 brls pork, 100 brls flour.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—PASSED UP—Propellers Roanoke, Gordon Campbell, Cuba, City of Fremont, Bradbury; bark Monarch; schooners Brooklyn, Bahama, Dacotah, Ed. Blake, York State, J. S. Richards, W. J. Preston, Cossack, A Ford, C. H. Walker.
DOWN—Propellers Elmira, Canisteo, Chickaluma, Jenness and barge, A. ...; barks Pride of America, Cambria, St. ...; schooners Minch, Oak Leaf, New ..., Means, Gerlach, Thomas Parsons, King ...
...—East.

Illinois River and Canal News.

LASALLE, Nov. 4.—RIVER—Nothing arrived or departed.
CANAL—Passed in—Nothing. Passed out—..., loaded with lumber for LaSalle; Commerce, loaded with lumber for Peru; Metropolis, ... with lumber for LaSalle and Peoria; ..., light for Havana; Hercules, light, destination unknown; G. L. Booth, light, destination unknown; Seneca, loaded with lumber for LaSalle and Peoria; Polar Star, loaded with ... for Peoria.
... feet and six inches of water on the sill of Lock 15.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

...the east, brisk.
...ages, $3 per day.
...er Idaho, downward bound, on ... Clair Flats, day before yesterday, ...ruction which disabled her rudder. ... in tow by the tug Brockaway and ...it.
...er Marco Polo, which originally ...62, has been undergoing a re-... launched at Kingston harbor a ... She is now a better fastened vessel ...
...er C. Blake, whilst coming out of ...er, struck the steamer Lisgar, car... former's bowsprit. The schooner ... stained damages, and returned to ...
...barge Mary Jarecki, which, dur... ...er, a few days since, got on a reef ... of Green Bay, has been got off, ... Escanaba. Her damages were ... not hinder her coming on with ... destination.
...d of Supervisors of Saginaw County ...propriated $5,000 for the improvement ...aw River, $3,500 to be expended un...ection of the River Improvement ...ers, East Saginaw, and $1,500 un...ection of Commissioners to be ap... by the Common Council of Saginaw.

The Detroit *Tribune* has the following: The ... is to be laid up until business im... the river. Another new schooner ... of Ward's line of vessels is being fitted ... this port. The scow American Champion ... boilers and mill machinery at this ... for Lake Huron. The schooner Charger ... a cargo of grain at this port, and cleared ... for Oswego.

There are but two or three rafts at present from Lake Huron, when transportation will ... for the season. The season through... except the past week or two, has been the ... favorable known for many years, and the ... of timber and spars transported reaches ... millions. A large proportion has been ... safely to Tonawanda, on the Niagara ...—*Ibid.*

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* has the following important decision: "In the case of Captain Trot... owner of the steamer Forest City, of Erie, the Treasury Department decides that under act of March 27, 1804, he has forfeited ... right to ownership, being a naturalized citizen and having absented himself from this country for over two years. The Department ... that his domicile in Canada does not, however, affect his right to command her as an American citizen. This is the first case on ... in the Department involving the right of naturalized citizen to ownership of an American ..."

The recent boisterous weather on the upper lakes has serious delayed a fleet of grain and ... vessels, now for some days overdue at Detroit. Several have been out from ten to twelve ... and no tidings of their arrival at the River ... have yet come to hand. The total number ... due reaches the number of seventy, being ... coming from Lake Superior. A large number had congregated in the Straits and islands adjacent, a few of which have ventured on. In the meantime the whole fleet of tugs are comparatively idle.

At Crosthwaite's yard, East Saginaw, Mr. W. Campbell is building one of the handsomest barges ever put afloat in these waters. She ... feet keel, 28 feet 6 inches beam, and 9 feet ... depth of hold. She has capacity for ... m lumber, and it is expected she will be ... ed on or about the 1st of December, prox. She will cost $24,000. Mr. C. will, on the completion of his present barge, commence another of very nearly the same dimensions, continuing the work during the winter. Mr. Crosthwaite has laid the foundation of a full-rigged ..., the dimensions of which we did not learn, ... will be completed by about the opening of navigation in the spring.
... Ellenwood is building a canal schooner, ... size, which will be completed in March ... April, at the farthest.—*Saginaw Courier.*

English Children.

The new-born English aristocrat receives as ... born a little bed with a hard mattress. ... its earliest age it is taken, warmly wrapped, into the fresh air. After the first ... its meals are reduced to three, and this rule is unchangeable that no child thinks of requiring anything more; and from this time its ... is of rich milk, and bread and butter, and ... meat. After breakfast it remains several hours in the open air, and then sleeps. The ... afternoon is passed outside. From earliest childhood the children of the aristocracy wear short sleeves, and often ... knee is left bare, though the extremities are clothed in the warmest manner. At 5 years of age they begin to dance. ... are English children intrusted to the care of a young nursery maid, but to an elderly, experienced person, under whose direction they constantly are. As soon as the young girl goes to school, the carriage of the head and shoulders becomes an object of attention, and under no circumstances is she permitted to sit otherwise than upright. "My child grows but once," says the English mother, "and therefore nothing is as important as her physical development. Everything else can be acquired later." An English child rises at 7, breakfasts at 8, dines at 1, ... at 7, and at 9 o'clock goes to bed. Until 12 years of age they pass the greater part of the day in the open air, with about four hours mental work. The young English aristocratic maiden dines first with her parents at 18 years of age, when she leaves school and makes her *debut* in society. She is ... and blooming as a rose, with light step and eyes beaming with pleasure and life. Her merry laugh displays her beautiful teeth, and her hair is rich and abundant. Here, for the first time, fashionable Violet displays the fine lines of her contour. London possesses noble museums, galleries of art, treasures of architecture, but one of the most charming of its sights may be seen on fine afternoons in Hyde Park—crowds of children merrily playing, earthly angels of incomparable beauty. A sight equally interesting may be witnessed after service, on Sunday, at the Foundling Hospital—several hundred ... ranging from 5 to 13 years of age, of the most noble physique and absolutely ... beauty. Two of the most wonderful sights of Europe are the children of England and the flowers of Paris. Both appear to have descended from Paradise, and scarcely to belong to earth. Nowhere else are seen such blooming maidens and children as in England. Of course the life of gay society undermines, to some extent, what the early training has accomplished; but the sensible physical education of the first years leaves permanent effects, and the English woman remains equal to the duties of life and the requirements of wife and mother. If she does not continue perfectly ..., she retains enough health to be ever beautiful. One sees in Great Britain ladies of 60 with complexions fairer than those of our young maidens, and whose hair, though slightly ..., is yet abundant and handsome. Just as the Greeks every trouble was taken to reach the highest beauty, so too with the English aristocracy. Many artists who have pilgrimaged half the world assure us that the daughters of Albion excel all others in perfection of physique. In Europe the women of the best classes are not so healthy as the men, except, perhaps, in England. Dr. Bock, Professor of Pathological Anatomy at the University of Leipsic, says: "A healthy man is a rarity; a healthy woman apparently does not exist." Yet ... that woman may be and are, when ... the same training, as strong as men. ... this position boldly. In England, even ... the disadvantages of female dress, and ... their physical education, though super... to that of any other country is still inferior to ... of the males, the women of the best classes ... to be as strong as the men of the same ..., for we must not compare the women of one ... with the men of another. Who doubts ... let him station himself at the fashion... hours in Hyde Park and see on horseback or promenading these incomparable women.—*From the November Galaxy.*

THE GALLOWS AT WASHINGTON.

Execution of Jenkins, the Wife-Murderer.

Washington (Oct. 31) Correspondence of the New York World.

George W. Jenkins, a colored man, was executed here to-day for the murder of his wife on the 14th of May last. There had been trouble between them resulting from jealousy, which was followed by separation. But at the time of the deed they were living together with their two children. Jenkins' wife was sound asleep at 4 o'clock in the morning when her husband assaulted her with a butcher's cleaver, almost instantly killing her. The little children sleeping with her gave the alarm, and Jenkins escaped. Between 7 and 8 o'clock, his brother, while passing the house, saw one of his nephews acting in a singular way, and, on asking what was the matter, learned from the child that its mother was dead. Accompanied by a friend he went up-stairs, and there found the dead body of the woman lying on the bed, her head and face mangled almost beyond recognition; the bed, clothing, and floor were soaked with blood and spattered with brains, and at the foot of the bed lay the cleaver, bearing crimson evidence that with it the awful deed had been done. The police were summoned, and a mob collected about the house of such humor that the murderer would perhaps have been lynched, had he fallen into their hands. After the inquest Jenkins was arrested and charged with the crime. On the 27th of June the Grand Jury presented a true bill against him, and on the 3d of October his trial was begun. It lasted but a day, and the prisoner was brought in guilty and sentenced by Judge Humphreys to be hanged to-day. The gallows was completed on Tuesday last, and was substantially made, as it may be called upon to do service in the future, there being several men lying in jail awaiting trial for murder. A limited number of tickets of admission to the yard in which the execution was to take place were issued by the Warden, General Crocker, who was obliged to refuse many applications, even when made by women, as several of them were. Jenkins was a light mulatto, and not particularly ill-looking. During his imprisonment his conduct was so exemplary as to warrant the remark from his jailers that he was the best conducted prisoner they had ever had. He conversed frequently and long with spiritual advisers, and was, as he said, ready and willing to die. In the manner of such men, he kindly "forgave" Judge, jury, and witnesses who had been instrumental in bringing him to justice. When Judge Humphreys sentenced him he also admonished him to hope for no pardon, commutation of sentence, or reprieve; he expected no leniency, and smiled at death as those are said to do who perish in the consciousness of having passed a life of good deeds. He has frequently been visited by his mother, his niece, and two children, of whom he was very fond. Before going to bed on the last night he conversed pleasantly, and then slept as calmly as a child, and undisturbed by thoughts of his coming execution. The colored population of this city seemed to be anxious for Jenkins' execution, and gathered in immense numbers about the jail to-day, filling all the trees that overlooked the yard, and such housetops as they could gain access to. Jenkins resolutely met his fate. At the conclusion of the reading of the death warrant, at noon, by the Warden, General Crocker, Jenkins said:

"Well, Mr. Crocker, it is your duty. God's will be done, and soon I shall be with Christ."

General Crocker. Well, Jenkins, it affords us all consolation that you are prepared to meet your Lord.

Jenkins (emphatically)—As sure as the deed is done my soul will waft to glory. I'm prepared to meet my God, thanks be to His holy name. I know that He has a crown prepared for me, and I shall soon wear it. My respects to your officers. You have treated me kindly. All I can say to you is, continue in the path of virtue and I'll meet you.

His brother had entered the room while the death-warrant was being read, and stood with his head bowed, in one corner of the room, and as Jenkins finished the above remarks he took him by the hand, and throwing one arm about his neck said, while the tears were streaming down his cheeks:

"O God, here is my brother. I have done all I could for him; now I leave him to Thee."

The brother retired, with tears trickling down his cheeks. Jenkins then bid each one in the room good-by, calling all by name, saying to them: "There's a crown that awaits us in glory. Press on. We will soon meet where there is no trouble. Glory to God. I'm going home." Having bid adieu to each one, a guard advanced and commenced to pinion his arms, and while doing so Jenkins jumped up, exclaiming, "Oh, I'll soon put on my crown. All things to hope, nothing to fear."

There were but few dry eyes among the spectators. The procession walked out of the jail, the Warden and Deputy in advance, then two guards, then the prisoner, with a guard on either side, Jenkins walking with a firm step, and the colored ministers following him. He walked with a firm tread up the steps, and immediately took his position beneath the fatal noose. The officers and ministers took their positions near the railing, and Rev. Mr. Draper lined out the hymn, "Father, I stretch my hands to Thee," which was sung by the ministers and others, Jenkins leading off and singing with a clear voice. Rev. Mr. Johnson offered a prayer, which, owing to the noise and confusion of the crowds on the outside of the walls, could not be heard by the spectators. He prayed God to receive Jenkin's soul as it crossed the shadow. On rising from their knees, the ministers bade the unfortunate man good-by, and turned their heads. Jenkins then with a loud voice exclaimed: "Farewell, world! farewell, friends! I am going to live with Jesus, and all I can say is, follow me. Hallelujah."

His legs had been tied while this was being said, and the black cap having been produced, the guards taking him by the hand, he said to them: "Good-by; I want to see you in Paradise."

To General Crocker he said: "I thank you for your kindness. I'm going to Jesus in glory. Will you meet me there?" To James Nelson, the colored cook, he said: "Jim, I wish you well, and hope to meet you in Heaven. God bless you all, and I hope to meet you all in Heaven."

The black cap was then drawn over his face, and at seventeen minutes past 12 o'clock the signal was given, the trap fell with a plunge, and Jenkins was launched into eternity. The shoulders gave one or two shrugs, and the legs quivered a few moments.

There are eight more in jail who have been indicted for murder in the first degree, and one is now under sentence to be hung Nov. 27.

AN ORIENTAL SCENE.

Reception of a Malay Emperor.

They arrived at Sourakarta just in time to witness the rejoicings for the birth of the Sultan's thirty-third child, and were received with great honor by his Majesty at the "Kraton," a palace city shut in by magnificent gates, which contains 10,000 persons. This is the Versailles of the Malay Louis XIV., and on that occasion 4,000 of its tenants were lying prostrate to receive the foreign guests. Green parasols are carried over the heads of the "Resident," and the visitors presented by him by rajahs in scarlet petticoats, with gilt helmets and golden krisses, and with the pomp of attendance they pass through twelve interior courts, surrounded with superb terraces, and in and out of great doorways guarded by pickets of the Imperial Army naked from the waist upward, but with splendid skirts, and turbans of black and gold. Musicians in scarlet drapery execute the most Oriental of charivaris, and do wonders with bamboo flutes two yards long. The procession passes before bronze monsters which date from the earliest ages, before cannons of extraordinary form, served by gunners of the calibre of 1346, and before huge cages where the fighting tigers crouch and growl. The standard, representing a fantastic bird embroidered in gold, is lowered before them at every step, until they reach the heart of the palace, a vast court, whence a grand staircase of white marble leads to the dwelling of the three thousand women who form the harem of the Sultan. This court is surrounded by a colonnade, and filled with hundreds of rajahs, squatting in regular circles, according to their rank, the sun glistening on their naked breasts and jewelled weapons. Here is a scene which few European eyes have ever witnessed, a scene at once incomparably splendid and morally hideous: "In the centre stands the pendippo, a great pavilion, open on all sides, whose base is of marble, and whose sandalwood roof is laden with sculptured arabesques on the inside, while from the outside rise the slender curves and layers of a Chinese temple. On the right, in a line, their faces on the ground, wearing high caps of azure and gold tissue, diamond earrings, and white petticoats, are the thirty-two sons of the Emperor. On the left are hundreds of brothers-in-law, cousins, and nephews. In the centre, and far down, seated on a throne, is his Majesty. He is 28 years old, of a slight and elegant figure, of a pale green complexion, his enormous eyebrows are painted, and his eyes are large and weary. His headdress is of black silk, with gold stripes; he wears a close-fitting vest, with golden embroideries inclosing a thousand diamonds of the first water; on his breast hang many fantastic decorations in splendid gems, and the Commander's Cross of the Lion of the Netherlands. His long shining skirt, the superb jewels which glitter in his hair, his ears, on his hands, and feet, the hilt of his kriss, which burns with many-colored fire, turn him into a magical *tableau vivant*, with an expression of complete effeminacy. Twenty young female servants, almost entirely unclothed, stand immediately behind him. Then four dwarfs and four jesters, in the most curious attire, crouch at their feet, like dogs in grotesque china. Inferior officials and bayaderes *en retraite*, squads of mandarins in green, in blue, in orange, who are light-holders, handkerchief-holders, spittoon-holders, tea-holders coffee holders, betel-holders, perfume-holders, sons born regularly at the rate of two a year, prostrating themselves before the paternal Majesty; grand seigneurs and high officials, to the number of 4,000, extended on all fours, without uttering a sound, 'without daring to raise their eyes to the "pendippo;"' such was the sight before us, such the half fabulous court on which we looked from the topmost step of the marble dais—we, the only persons to whom it was permitted to stand upright in the midst of that human harvest, which seemed to be mown down at the feet of the master.'—*Comte de Beauvoir's Travels.*

THE TIGER OF THE TROPICS.

A Sketch of Colonel Francois Achille Dupin—A Reminiscence of Maximilian's Reign in Mexico.

From "Shelby's Expedition to Mexico," Published in the Kansas City Times.

Preceding Shelby's arrival in Monterey, there had come also Colonel Francois Achille Dupin, a Frenchman who was known as "The Tiger of the Tropics." What he did would fill a volume. Recorded here, no reader would believe it—no Christian would imagine such warfare possible. He was past sixty, tall as Tecumseh, straight as a rapier, with a seat in the saddle like an English guardsman, and a waist like a woman. For deeds of desperate daring he had received more decorations than could be displayed upon the right breast of his uniform. His hair and beard, snowy white, contrasted strangely with a stern set face that had been bronzed by the sun and wind of fifty campaigns.

In the Chinese expedition, this man had led the assault upon the Emperor's palace, wherein no defender escaped the bayonet, and no woman the grasp of the brutal soldiery. Sack, and pillage, and murder, and crimes without a name, all were there, and when the fierce carnage was done, Dupin, staggering under the weight of rubies, and pearls, and diamonds, was a disgraced man. The inexorable jaws of a French court-martial closed down upon him, and he was dismissed from service. It was on the trial that he parodied the speech of Warren Hastings, and declared:

"When I saw mountains of gold and precious stones piled up around me, and when I think of the paltry handfulls taken away, by G—d, Mr. President, I am astonished at my own moderation."

As they stripped his decorations and his ribbons from his breast, he drew himself up with a touching and graceful air, and said to the officer, saluting:

"They have left me nothing but my scars."

Such a man, however, tiger and butcher as he was, had need of the army, and the army had need of him. The Emperor gave him back his rank, his orders, his decorations, and gave him, as well, his exile into Mexico.

Maximilian refused him; Bazaine found work for his sword. Even then that fatal quarrel was in its beginning which, later, was to leave a kingdom defenceless, and an Emperor without an arsenal or siege-gun. Dupin was ordered to recruit a regiment of Contre guerrillas—that is to say, a regiment of free companions—who were to be superbly armed and mounted, and who were to follow the Mexican guerrillas through copse and chapparal, through lowland and lagoon, sparing no man upon whom hands were laid, fighting all men who had arms in their hands, and who could be found or brought to bay.

Murder with Dupin was a fine art. Mistress or maid he had none. That cold, brown face, classic a little in its outlines, and retaining yet a little of its fierce Southern beauty, never grew soft save when the battle was wild and the carnage ghastly and thick. On the eve of conflict he had been known to smile. When he laughed or sang his men made the sign of the cross. They knew death was ready at arm's length, and that in an hour he would put his sickle in among the rows and reap savagely a fresh harvest of simple yet offending Mexicans. Of all things left to him from the sack of that Pekin palace, one thing alone remained, typical of the tiger thirst that old age, nor disgrace, nor wounds, nor rough foreign service, nor anything human, had power potent enough to quench or assuage. Victor Hugo, in his "Toilers of the Sea," has woven it into the story after this fashion, looking straight, perhaps, into the eyes of the cruel soldier who, in all his life, has never listened to prayer or priest:

"A piece of silk stolen during the last war from the palace of the Emperor of China, represented a shark eating a crocodile, who is eating a serpent, who is devouring an eagle, who is preying on a swallow, who is in his turn is eating a caterpillar. All nature which is under our observation is thus alternately devouring and devoured. The prey prey on each other."

Dupin preyed upon his species. He rarely killed outright. He had a theory, often put into practice, which was diabolical.

"When you kill a Mexican," he would say, "that is the end of him. When you cut off an arm or a leg that throws him upon the charity of his friends, and then two or three must support him. Those who make corn cannot make soldiers. It is economy to amputate."

Hundreds thus passed under the hands of his surgeons. His maimed and mutilated were in every town from Mier to Monterey. On occasions when the march had been pleasant and the wine generous, he would permit chloroform for the operation; otherwise, not. It distressed him for a victim to die beneath the knife.

"You bunglers endanger my theory," he would cry out to his surgeons. "Why can't you cut without killing?"

The "Tiger of the Tropics" also had his playful moods. He would stretch himself in the sun, overpower one with gentleness and attention, say soft things in whispers, quote poetry on occasions, make himself an elegant host, serve the wine, laugh low and lightsomely, wake up all of a sudden a demon, and—*kill.*

One instance of this is yet a terrible memory in Monterey.

An extremely wealthy and influential Mexican, Don Vincente Ibarra, was at home upon his *hacienda* one day about noon as Dupin marched by. Perhaps the man was a Liberal; certainly he sympathized with Juarez, and had done much for the cause in the shape of recruiting resistance to the predatory bands of Imperialists. As yet, however, he had taken up no arms, and had paid his proportion to the taxes levied upon him by Jeanningros.

Dupin was at dinner when his scouts brought Ibarra into camp. In front of the tent was a large tree in full leaf, whose spreading branches made an extensive and most agreeable shade. Under this the Frenchman had a camp-stool placed for the comfort of the Mexican.

"Be seated," he said to him in a voice no harsher than the wind among the leaves overhead. "And, waiter, lay another plate for my friend."

The meal was a delightful one. Dupin talked as a subject who had a prince for his guest, and as a lover who had a woman for a listener. In the intervals of conversation he served the wine. Ibarra was delighted. His suspicious Spanish heart relaxed the tension of its grim defence, and he even stroked the tiger's velvet skin, who closed his sleepy eyes and purred under the caress.

When the wine was at its full, cigars were handed. Behind the white cloud of smoke, Dupin's face darkened. Suddenly he spoke to Ibarra, pointing up to the tree:

"What a fine shade it makes, Senor? Do such trees ever bear fruit?"

"Never, Colonel. What a question?"

"Never? All things are possible with God, why not with a Frenchman?"

"Because a Frenchman believes so little in God, perhaps."

The face grew darker and darker.

"Are your affairs properous, Senor?"

"As much so as these times will permit."

"Very good. You have just five minutes in which to make them better. At the end of that time I will hang you on that tree so sure you are a Mexican. What, ho! Captain Jacan, turn out the guard!"

Ibarra's deep olive face grew ghastly white, and he fell upon his knees. No prayers, no agonizing entreaty, no despairing supplication wrung from a strong man in his agony availed him aught. At the appointed time his rigid frame swung between Heaven and earth, another victim to the mood of one who never knew an hour of penitence or mercy. The tree had borne fruit.

And so this manner of a man—this white-haired Dupin—decorated, known to two continents as the "Tiger of the Tropics," who kept four picked Chasseurs to stand guard about and over him night and day, this old-young soldier, with a voice like a school-girl and a heart like a glacier, came to Monterey and recruited a regiment of Contre Guerrillas, a regiment that feared neither God, man, the Mexicans, nor the devil.

Under him as a Captain was Charles Ney, the grandson of that other Ney who cried out to D'Erlon at Waterloo, "Come and see how a Marshal of France dies on the field of battle."

In Captain Ney's company there were two squadrons—a French squadron and an American squadron, the last having for its commander Captain Frank Moore, of Alabama. Under Moore were 100 splendid Confederate soldiers who, refusing to surrender, had sought exile, and had stranded upon that inevitable shore called necessity. Between the Scylla of short rations and the Charybdis of empty pockets, the only channel possible was the open sea. So into it sailed John C. Moore, Armistead, Williams, and the rest of that American squadron, which was to become famous from Matamoras to Matehuala.

This much by the way of preface has been deemed necessary, in order that an accurate narrative may be made of the murder of General M. M. Parsons, of Jefferson City, his brother-in-law; Colonel H. Standish, of the same place; the Hon. M. D. Conrow, of Caldwell County; and three gallant young Irishmen, James Mooney, Patrick Langdon, and Michael Monarthy. Ruthlessly butchered in a foreign country, they yet had avengers. When the tale was told to Colonel Dupin by John Moore, he listened as an Indian in ambush might to the heavy tread of some unwary and approaching trapper. After the story had been finished, he asked abruptly:

"What would you Americans have?"

"Permission," said Moore, "to gather up what is left of our comrades, and bury what is left."

"And strike a good, fair blow in return?"

"Maybe so, Colonel."

"Then march at daylight with your squadron. Let me hear when you return that not one stone upon another of the robbers' rendezvous has been left."

Henry Nesbury, of LaSalle, was crushed and instantly killed yesterday, at the LaSalle Zinc Works. He was caught between two mule cars.

A man giving the name of Henry Howland deposited in the Second National Bank of Cumberland, Md., on Saturday, a check for $5,000 on the Fulton National Bank of New York, purporting to be signed by C. H. Mallory & Co. An hour afterwards he drew his check for $3,000, but was requested to call at the bank again. Telegraphic communication from New York announced that the check was a fraud. Howland did not call again, and has not been arrested.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OUR THREE-STORY BUILDing, 80x80, suitable for livery stable or manufacturing purposes, on two and a half years cheap ground lease. GRADLE & STROTZ, 63 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GRAND BARGAIN, FOUR FIVE acre blocks, southwest corner Thirty-first and Wallace-sts., South Chicago. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS PARK; 10 acres corner Twelfth and Kedzie-av.; 300 lots around and fronting Central Park. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON SOUTH SIDE AT A BARgain, one week, subdivided into Blocks, title short and clear. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av, Campbell-av, Lexington, Polk and Taylor. To parties wishing to build, no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at No. 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE OF ... ROOMS, WITH lot, near Central Park; a splendid bargain. CLAFLIN BROS., 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS WENTWORTH-AV. AND ARnold-st., cheap, long time; no money down if improved. JOHN F. STARR, 52 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTors—4 new 4 story brick houses in North Division, near Fullerton-av., to sell to a builder as part pay on a residence to be built near Chicago; balance will pay in cash. Apply 34 and 35 Holt's Block, 195 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FOR SALE TWO-STORY houses and cottages, in and near the South Division of the city, at very low prices, and on reasonable terms. Purchasers will do well to call and see our list before investing elsewhere. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4 Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 261 SIXteenth-st., just west of Halsted; also house with stable, lot 25x130, corner South Park-av. and ...; on monthly payments. Apply to F. R. WILSON, 24 South Clinton-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ... CORNER Warren-av. and Oakley-st.; fruit, shrubbery, and shade trees, south and east fronts; a bargain. S. DELAMATER, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—$6,000—363 WEST LAKE-ST., 10-ROOM 2-story dwelling, 25x130 feet; possession now. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE, 25x100, ON TYLER-st., between Morgan and Carpenter-sts., $3,500. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE AND HALF-ACRE LOTS ON Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., between Wallace and St. ...-avs., only 2 blocks from dummy-station (not dependent on horse-cars), near good schools and churches. Buy your lots in acres, and save the profits to the ... Call and investigate before you buy. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, IF PARTIES BUY FURNIture, house on Brook-st., near Lake-av.; ... $3,750, or will trade for house in city. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front house Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; very cheap. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 93 CALUMET-AV. AN ELEGANT residence at a bargain. Apply on the premises, or to H. B. HORTON, 10 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON MONTHLY payments, new house of 10 rooms. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—READ—THE PRESENT TIMES SHOW that horse-owners ought to have a farm near the city, where to send their horses in case of sickness, or for pasture or breeding purposes, etc., etc. Such a one can be bought at a reasonable price, 12 miles from city limits; beautiful grove, fine soil, thick grass, barn sheds, and very pretty house. Address, or call on, A. BASSFORD, 283 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT LOW FIGURES, TWO good houses of 8 rooms in North Evanston, and one in Glencoe. Monthly payments will buy a home. Remember that next spring there will be a great call for houses. $250 in $10 monthly payments will buy a lot within eight blocks of the Evanston depot. C. R. BROWNE, near depot, Evanston.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AT KENWOOD NEAR DEpot. Location choice.
House at Hyde Park, lot 100x300, situated near depot and the lake.
Choice lots in Hyde Park and Kenwood. The present is a good time for those contemplating building next spring to purchase.
CHACE & ABELL, 26 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a new house and 2¼ acres land, at Hinsdale; also, a very choice 10-acre block to exchange for city property. Call at 804 State-st., 12 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, A NICE NEW HOUSE of 8 rooms and a large lot for $1,800, on very easy payments. Inquire at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—WE INVITE THE attention of persons desiring to purchase homes or building lots in the suburbs to our list of dwellings and unimproved property at Evanston, Ravenswood, Roger's Park, Wilmette, and Glencoe. GREENLEAF & PAUL, 271 East Madison-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—$250—ONLY $10 CASH AND $5 A month for the balance, beautiful lots at Evanston. There are only seven left at the above price when they will be $300. Lots on Desplaines, $300; $10 cash. IRA BROWN, 142 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE IRON HORSE IS NOT "TROUBLED with epizootics, but brings the happy residents at Normal Park to town in thirty minutes in warm cars, and fresh for business. We have a few choice lots left, close to station, $250 each; monthly payments; go with us and see them. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TEN LOTS IN TWO RIVERS, WIS., good for shipyard. Inquire of JOHN A. GERLACH, 313 Vliet-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—HOUSES ON MONTHly payments; none but owners need apply. LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, WORTH FROM $6,000 to $10,000, in exchange for unimproved lots and cash. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL COMFORTABLE house, with a little land adjoining, and some fruit, within 50, 75, or 100 miles of Chicago, and not over 1 mile from a railroad station; in vicinity of lake shore preferred. Price must not exceed $800, which will be cash. Address CONN, 673 West Monroe-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Forsman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 12-HORSE POWER PORTable engine. GRADLE & STRATZ, 63 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—A ...-HORSE POWER BOILER, NEARly new, warranted to stand a cold-water pressure, and perfect in every respect. Inquire at American Boiler Works, No. 650 South Halsted-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SPLENDID BLACK hawk Morgan stallion, 5 last spring. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—LIGHT TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, two or three road wagons, two light express wagons, light single and double Portland cutters. Don't fail to see them. Will trade a second-hand top carriage for single top buggy. At HATHAWAY'S, 659 State-st.

WANTED—A FARM WAGON, FOR WHICH would like to exchange real estate. Apply to C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av.

EPIZOOTIC.

GOOD AND HELPSOME MEDICINE FOR THE horse sickness that will cure the horse immediately. 49 and 51 Meagher-st., near Burlington Crossing. J. C. LITZELLE, Veterinary Surgeon.

HORSE BLANKETS—EASTON HAS A GOOD stock; all grades at fair prices. 217 West Randolph-st., corner Green-st.

NOTICE—PARTIES HAVING HORSES AFFECTED with the horse-disease, can be furnished with board and first-class treatment by competent surgeons, at the Fifth-av. boarding and sale stables, 48 to 58, corner of Taylor. Send on your horses. GEORGE EAGER & BRO., Proprietors.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,037.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT HYDE PARK, near depot; ten rooms, closets, good cellar, large grounds, and barn. Premises very desirable in every particular. CHACE & ABELL, 26 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A FEW CHOICE HOUSES; call and examine. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, and brick barn. 17 Honore-st., half block south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, CONTAINING 18 rooms. Apply, Tuesday, on the premises, 800 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, gas and water. Apply at 730 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE ON FOURTH-AV; near Polk-st.; store and residence; possession given to-day. CLAFLIN BROS., 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, THE WHOLE or part, near Twenty-fifth-st.; rent low to a desirable tenant. E. T. SUMWALT & CO., 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, NO. 320 BLUE Island-av., $30 per month till May. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE, 8 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, etc.; good barn. 326 West Taylor-st., corner Aberdeen. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

TO RENT—FOUR NEW FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGE cottages with basements, situated near the corner of Elston road and Paulina-st. Rent $16 per month. Parties living upon the West Side can reach their homes in 10 minutes, being close to the city limits depot on the Northwestern Road. Apply to J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 Twenty-second-st., or to Mr. GILBERT, Water Department, at the Board of Public Works, corner of Adams and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF NEW TWO-STORY house No. 209 Orchard-st., between Sophia and Centre-sts., 6 rooms, closets and pantry; $25 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED, AND A 2-STORY brick with barn, and 10-room dwelling; possession at once. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AT 148 ABERDEEN-ST. Rent, $40 per month. Apply at 264 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE AT HYDE PARK, FURnished; furnace in house, bath-room, etc., $75 per month. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE STORE 326 STATE-ST., NOW OCcupied by Edwards, Bluett & Co., is offered for rent after Nov. 1. Also, 3 rooms on second floor, lately occupied by Clarke, Layton & Co. J. L. DAVIS, 376 State-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OFFICE ROOMS, VERY cheap, at 804 State-st., first floor.

TO RENT—STORES 227 AND 229 JACKSON-ST., between Franklin and Market-sts.; new; either as one store or two. Inquire at 43 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF STORE 9 AND 11 MARket-st (Garrett Building). Inquire at 217 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A FINE FRONT OFFICE OF THREE good rooms at $25 per month. Inquire at Room 12, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK store, No. 12 South Halsted-st., near Randolph. Very desirable, and moderate rent. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF 326 WABASH-av. Apply on the premises to CHACE & ABELL.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE, ONE OF THE best corners on South Side, in burnt district, for retail dry goods or first-class clothing business. Inquire of MALLORY & COLBY, 130 South Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—WE HAVE SOME CHOICE STORES; please call and examine; stores rented and rents collected. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—3 GOOD ROOMS AND HALL, IN FRONT part of new cottage, at 627 West Indiana-st.; rent cheap. Inquire at 344 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, TO gentlemen. Brick house, containing modern improvements, fire, gas, &c. 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOM, AT 307 WEST Monroe-st., west of Morgan.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH GAS AND attendance; price, from $10 to $20 per month. No. 1002¼ Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN A private family on the South Side, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth-sts.; barn if needed. Apply at CAMPBELL BROTHERS, 121 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO UPPER ROOMS VERY NICELY furnished, with all modern improvements, to gentlemen only. Call at 730 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, family of three, until May 1. Address, giving full particulars, O 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 NICE ROOMS, IN A REspectable locality; references given. Address A. M., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—10 GOOD HOUSES; NONE but owners need apply. LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS IN VICINity of Union Park suitable for housekeeping. X 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE AND en suite; gas, grate, and closets; house first-class; table board near by. Apply at 87 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM on Wabash or Michigan-av., in a private family, for a widow. Address A 95, Tribune Branch Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room, with light and fire, by the day, centrally located. Address B 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, by gentleman and wife, with two beds, and carpets; convenient to cars or buss line to Twenty-second and Morgan-sts. Address for three days, stating terms, C M, 443 Burnside-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FOR RENT, WITH first-class board, a handsomely-furnished parlor for two or three gentlemen; also, one single room. House with all modern improvements.

87 SOUTH GREEN, NEAR HALSTED.—A NICELY furnished room, with board. Day boarders wanted.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A HANDSOME UNfurnished room, first floor; also room with fire for gentlemen, to rent with board.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—ONE room, furnished, for two young gents; one unfurnished, for two young ladies; and a front parlor, with rear bedroom, for married couple; rooms first-class; table board furnished; terms reasonable.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO LARGE, PLEASant rooms, with board. Gas and fire. Day boarders accommodated. Ten minutes' walk of South Side.

188 WEST JACKSON, NEAR HALSTED-ST.—Good board; well furnished rooms; modern improvements; good location.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO FRONT furnished rooms to rent with board. A few day boarders wanted.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A FRONT ROOM, nicely furnished, with board, suitable for two persons.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with or without board. Location good, and house new, with all modern improvements.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE two persons with nicely furnished rooms; first-class table; private family.

361 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board, suitable for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives.

447 WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—A large, nicely-furnished room and bedroom, for two or three gentlemen, in a private German family, with first-class board; the house is a brick, with all modern improvements.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND suite of unfurnished front rooms, large closet, in private family.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—One large unfurnished and one single furnished room, with board. This is the finest location and best accommodations in the city.

LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, AND THE COMforts of a home, near Union Park, for two gentlemen, in a private Christian family, intelligent and refined, where the tedium of business can be exchanged for pleasant society in a large social family in the evenings. References required. Address Z 39, Tribune office.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at $6 to $9 per week. Day board, $5. Transient, $2.

South Side.

27 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front room, where a young couple will find comforts of a home. Also, hall bedroom.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First-class board; with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS TO RENT WITH board for a few more gentlemen; accommodations for day boarders.

61 AND 63 LASALLE-ST.—FOR RENT, WITH board, furnished rooms, large and pleasant, in business section South Side. Inquire at Room 32 Republic Life Insurance Building.

185 TWENTY-FIRST-ST., OR 223 BURNSIDE-ST., near State-st.—Two large furnished front rooms, with good board; terms moderate; try us.

384 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class table; references given and required.

487 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM WITH ALcove; board for two or three gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Also day boarders accommodated.

548 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front alcove room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; gas, hot and cold water, and bath-room; small family, and moderate terms.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE COMFORTABLY furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen; also also single room, with board. References required.

751 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM for two single gentlemen; day boarders accommodated; references required.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE, BY A LADY; NO OBjection to rooming with another lady. Address N 8, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR FAMILY OF 5, VIZ.: SELF, WIFE, son, 14 years; daughter, 12 years, and a young man. Must have one suite of rooms and one medium-size single room, either furnished or unfurnished. Address B & M, care J. V. Farwell & Co., wholesale department.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY HABITS and good moral character, desires a home in a good family, not far from the business part of the city. Address, stating terms, B 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—"JOB LOTS" OF HARDWARE AT great bargains. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 215 State-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF ROGERS' PLATED SPOONS and forks at less than New York prices. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 215 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND STEADY BOOKkeeper for a machine shop; must have good reference. Address W 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesman. Good references required. One who speaks Norwegian or Swedish preferred. Address 207 North Wells-st.

WANTED—DRUG CLERKS—EXPERIENCED ORder clerks for the parcel counter. FULLER & FULLER.

Trades.

WANTED—100 COAL MINERS; GOOD AND steady work all winter, and free transportation to the mines. Apply at No. 18 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PAPER BOX-MAKER; none but a thoroughly practical man need apply. Chicago Paper Box Factory, 77 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TWO TAILORS—COAT-MAKERS, AT 633 Archer-av., to board in the house.

WANTED—A BOY TO STRIP TOBACCO FOR cigar-makers; one that would be willing to learn the trade. Apply 391 West Lake-st.

WANTED—CANDY MAKERS—TWO NO. 1 STICKcandy men, who understands making "home-mades," to go to St. Joseph, Mo. Must be first-class. Address "Wholesale Confectioners," care of J. W. DOANE & CO., 41 and 43 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE AND WAGON blacksmith in rear 33 West Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—COLONISTS FOR COLORADO—MEN with families especially desired. For particulars apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony, office 383 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE MECHANIC TO TAKE part interest in a plow shop with an established trade. Address J. A. TEMPLETON, Monmouth, Ill.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN OF SOME EXPErience to do outside work of a real estate office. Address, with references, W 73 Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN WISHING TO TRAVEL and make money fast can hear of an opportunity by calling at 307 West Madison-st., Room 1. Must be willing to invest $100.

WANTED—A FIRST VIOLINIST, PIANO, AND cornet player for variety business; also, several performers. Apply to CHAS. BENTON, 133 West Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—500 MORE MEN FOR WISCONSIN CENtral & Northwestern Railroad Company work; winter job; wages from $2.50 to $3.00; free fare; also saw-mill hands; tickets to the South, for half rates. Apply to Chicago Emigrant Bureau, No. 25 West Lake, and 43 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—16 GOOD STOUT ABLE-BODIED MEN to haul wagons with oysters to and from trains. Apply early to D. D. MALLORY & CO., 114 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—GOOD MEN, WILLING TO WORK AT soliciting. Pays better than wages. Call at 169 West Madison-st., up-stairs. JONES & CO.

WANTED—FIFTY MEN FOR GOOD, STEADY winter job; wages, $2.50; paid regular; board, $4. Apply at 216 East Washington-st., Room 23.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR SAWMILLS AND PINEries; work all winter; fare and board furnished to the work; wages $30 to $40 per month and board; 10 farm hands and 100 railroad laborers; cheap tickets South. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2, $2.25 and $2.50; board, $4; a winter's work on pine roads; fare furnished; 500 wood choppers at good prices; 50 farm hands at $1 per day and board; 1,000 for levees and railroads South; cheap transportation given. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YARD-MAN AT GRAND CENTRAL Dining Rooms, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—50 GRADERS AND 10 BRIDGE-CARpenters for the C. D. & V. R. R.; 300 for the Chicago & Northwestern. A. ANDERSON & CO., 35 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN FROM 16 TO 60 YEARS OF AGE, to clear $10 to $75 a week with our money-making goods; cannot be found elsewhere. A few can have a chance in the city, and one in each town outside with a guarantee of $8 to $12 a day for energetic persons. MERRILL & CO., 27 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A BOY TO BUILD FIRES AND MAKE himself generally useful. Apply with reference at 292 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A BOY TO BUILD FIRES AND MAKE himself generally useful. Apply, with reference, at 292 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 20 YEARS, to tend bar. Must bring good city reference. Need not apply without. Apply, between 12 and 2, at 111 West Washington-st.

WANTED—300 MEN FOR MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL Railroad; 100 for Northwestern; wages $2.50 and $2.75; board $4; 10 corn-huskers; leave at 9 a. m. cheap tickets South. Call at 28 West Randolph-st. SHAW & WILSON.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; one thoroughly competent will receive good wages. Call at 725 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Call early, with reference, at 561 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 196 Erie-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, AND A neat, capable second girl, for private family, one who can wait on table nicely. Apply at 51 Robey-st., near Madison.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL—A YOUNG GIRL about 14, to mind a child 1 year old; duties very light; must come well recommended. Apply at 713 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL. APply at No. 17 St. John's-place, near Union-park.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL—MUST BE A GOOD cook. 19 Bishop-court.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, CAPABLE GIRL, to do the entire work of a family of four persons. Wages $4 a week to an experienced girl. Apply at No. 1126 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at 1448 Indiana-av.

WANTED—COOK, LAUNDRESS, SEAMSTRESS; wages $5; private boarding-house. S. J. TOWSON, Room 27, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 121 STATE-st., a good cook, capable of cooking for 20 boarders. Good wages.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO KITCHen work, at 230 Ashland-av.

WANTED—TO-DAY, TWO GOOD AND ACTIVE second girls used to waiting on table and dining-room work; also, a good washer and ironer; one who can wait on table when wanted; best wages paid. Apply at 136 Warren-av., corner Wood-st.

WANTED—A DINING ROOM GIRL AND GIRL for general housework; good wages. Apply at 42 Hubbard-court.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY OF EXPERience and refinement as governess and housekeeper in a small family, pleasantly situated. Address, giving all particulars, V 36, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE TO TAKE charge of a child 8 months old. Must have a good home and recommends. Call at 178 West Madison-st.

WANTED—NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF TWO young children. A person having had experience, please call on CHARLES T. CHURCHILL, 59 South Water-st.

WANTED—LADY CLERK—A SALESLADY TO take charge of the retail department of a wholesale confectionery house in one of the largest cities west of Chicago. Must be first salesman, not afraid to work, and come well recommended. Address "Wholesale Confectioners," care J. W. DOANE & CO., 41 and 43 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SEVERAL WOMEN FOR HOUSE cleaning. Apply this morning at 789 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY WHO MUST RAISE $500 WILL SELL, if taken this week, for that amount, a well-developed, paying gold and silver mine, for which $15,000 has been refused. Address T 54, Tribune Branch office.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE IN MANISTEE, MICH., for sale. A well selected stock of ready-made goods, together with tools, shop, fixtures, and stock in shop, amount of invoice, $3,000 to $3,500; terms part down, balance in monthly payments. Any one wishing to engage in the business can not do better than to call on or address J. H. STATTON, Manistee, Mich.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—WITH GOOD TRADE; chance for a permanent business; small capital required. Address O 88, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS ON THE South Side for sale at half price. 348½ State-st.

ONE OF THE FINEST CONFECTIONERY, ICE cream, and oyster establishments in the State, in a city of 15,000 inhabitants, for sale; no competition. Address P. J. BARTLETT, Jacksonville, Ill.

SPLENDID COSY RESTAURANT FOR SALE, good location; cheap rent. Apply to PROFESSOR COIGNARD, restaurant 178 South Water-st.

SPLENDID SALOON, WITH ELEGANT FIXTURES; good stock, and fine business for sale; a great excellence; owner has other business to attend to and must sell. Apply at 19 South Dearborn-st., Room 4.

THE INTEREST OF A RETIRING PARTNER IN a good paying business for sale, none like it in the city. Inquire at 28 South Carpenter-st.

$50 TO $100 WILL SECURE AN OFFICE BUSIness in all large towns, that will pay $10 to $20 daily. SWIFT, 117 Third-av.

$500 CASH WILL BUY STOCK WORTH MONEY, and give you business clearing you $250 monthly. 118 East Washington-st., Room 20.

$1,800 HALF DOWN, CAN BUY A BONE DUST and glue factory; the machinery is new and complete; a paying business is already established; this is a good opening for a man of small means. Lose no time in addressing RIPLEY & CO., 22 Lumber Exchange.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL—FRED. L. FAKE & CO., REAL ESTATE and loan brokers, have removed to 33 East Washington-st.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL AN INTEREST in the retail hardware business, address W 2, Tribune office.

THE FIRM OF FAKE & CLARK HAS THIS DAY dissolved. FRED. L. FAKE will continue the real estate and loan business under the name of FRED. L. FAKE & CO. CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1872.

WANTED—A PARTY GOING DIRECT TO DENver or Pueblo, Colorado, to take charge of a boy 12 years old. Address J 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALOON AND LIQUOR MEN TO SUBscribe, but beware and pay no money to persons representing themselves as agents soliciting subscriptions for American Liquor Men's Advocate. Specimen copies free. Published at Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—TO BUY A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY. Address, with full particulars, G, care C. W. STEVENS, 381 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO VESSELS, WORTH FROM $2,000 to $4,000. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—SHOWCASE SUITABLE FOR DRUG store cheap for cash. For particulars inquire at 157 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FINANCIAL.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR loans, which are first-class. Call on MILLARD & DECKER, Room 5, Republic Life Insurance Building.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR sale, can find a cash customer by addressing FURNITURE, care Carrier No. 21.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABLE TO correspond in four languages: English, German, French, and Dutch, is looking out for an office. Address M 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, IN single or double entry, by a German well conversant in English and French languages, and of many years' experience in commercial houses. Please address C E Z, 156 Lake-av., City.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER YOUNG MAN, in a store or office; willing to be generally useful. One that will not interfere with attending church Sunday morning preferred; best of references. Address G 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK OF 3½ years' experience, having had whole charge of a store for the last year. First-class references. Address L 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN 31 years of age, has been for 12 years in several of the first ...-houses of Europe, in Paris, Vienna, Brussels, and Berlin; has a perfect knowledge of French and German. Best of references. Address D 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A clothing house by a man of experience; speaks German and English; good references. Address E 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORT-HAND writer, with other qualifications, as amanuensis, reporter, or at general office work; salary small. Address E 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR BOOKkeeper in a wholesale or retail store. Address B 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE AND systematic man of eighteen years' experience. Advertiser has a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and office work; can give security, if required, and Chicago reference that cannot fail in being satisfactory. Address G 11, Tribune office, for 10 days. No objection to leaving the city.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had some experience in real estate and collecting business would like a situation that would take all his time during the day, or afternoons only; speaks and writes English, German, and French. Address P F, 1005 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A PROduce commission house, by one long conversant with the business. Address A, Carrier 1, Detroit, Mich.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PAINTER, IN A hotel, for a small salary, by one with long experience. Address C 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GOOD PRINTING office, by a young man of 2½ years' experience in the business, under instructions; references given if required. Address H. N. SMITH, 71 West Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—NEWSPAPERDOM—A man of experienced competency in several departments, wants employment. Address C 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS packer, or otherwise, in a warehouse; writes a good hand. Address B 80, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK to take charge of kitchen in private family, or boarding-house; no objections to country; first-class city references. Call for three days at Mrs. Higgins' Intelligence Office, 325 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook. Apply at 267 South Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH GIRLS to do general housework or to cook. Call at 294 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A PRIVATE family for general housework. Call at 115 Ewing-st., entrance on Jefferson-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN to do general housework in a small family. Address R 27 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Call, for this week, at 115 North Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—BY A competent German girl in a private family; good wages expected. Call or address DELIA, 197 Hurlbut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook or general housework in a small family. Call at 270 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK; CAN be seen at No. 225 Prairie-av., Tuesday. Call at the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THOSE LOOKING FOR help in hotels, restaurants, laundries, boarding-houses, and private families should call at the Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD GIRLS WITH references; our office was crowded Monday, and over 50 places were supplied with excellent girls. Come to the only office in the city that is crowded and doing a big business, these "epizootic" times. 136 West Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to do general housework, by a good girl. Address B G, 114 Ewing-st., for 2 or 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL, LATELY landed; one who will be perfectly willing to make herself useful. Address X 41, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls for kitchen and second work; best of reference. Address W 34, Tribune Branch office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, to do second work in a private family. Please call at her last employer's, 673 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress, who can do all kinds of sewing. Address W M, 63 North Peoria-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT German lady, in a store or in a respectable family. Has experience in scouring and dyeing business, stationery, and confectionery. She is competent in the English and French languages. No objection to assistance in household. Address to or inquire at 132 South Clinton-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY, for one of the most useful and best selling articles ever invented. N. WILLEY & CO., 250 West Madison-st., Room 20.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with our goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 63 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ARE making $12 a day with our golden caskets and other goods. Several cleared $25 Saturday afternoon. Samples to country free. Will pay any one's expenses to Chicago and back, if we do not show the best chance ever offered. A. HAY, 39 West Lake-st., Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE PURCHASING YOUR FAMILY SEWING-machine don't fail to examine the late Grover & Baker. Office 150 State-st.

DOMESTIC—THE LIGHT AND EASY-RUNNING Domestic Sewing Machine; sold on monthly payments. Office, 207 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st.; machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; work given when desired; sewing machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 107 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments and work given in payment if desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 320 West Madison-st.; branch, 269 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE FINE VALUABLE STALlion, one Spanish jack, two jennies, for good city or suburban real estate. Apply 119 South Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—THE STOCK, LEASE AND FIXtures of a large grocery store doing a first class trade; stock worth $3,000, for house and lot worth the same amount. Inquire at 251 West Taylor-st., northeast corner of Halsted.

TO EXCHANGE—A COTTAGE AND LOT ON WARren-av., near Union Park, for house and lot north of Kinzie-st., near Ashland-av. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE FARMING LANDS in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, for a house and lot; will assume incumbrance or pay some cash. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

WILL TRADE—A SMALL TRACT OF YOUNG timber land, of about 16 acres, situated on the Mississippi, in Carroll County, Ill., for a nice, light, spring wagon. Address Box 28, Chicago.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IF THE PARTY WHO WAS SEEN TO PICK up a pocket-book near corner of Aberdeen and Jackson-sts., on Saturday afternoon last, will leave it at 114 Aberdeen-st. and be liberally rewarded, no questions will be asked. The party can be identified, and may save trouble by complying with the above.

LOST—ON FRIDAY LAST, A SMALL-SIZED dark red and white young cow. Had on black leather neck-strap and rope halter. $10 reward will be paid for her return to J. W. ROBERTS, 1082 Prairie-av.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 2, A pocketbook, between 114 Aberdeen-st. and Adams-st. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving pocketbook with money and receipt at 114 Aberdeen-st.

FOUND—LADY'S MUFF. OWNER CAN HAVE by calling at the Tribune office.

TAKEN UP—A BROWN MARE, WHICH THE owner may call for, and pay expenses, at 13 O'Brien-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 CAPITAL FOR a new, important invention. A. STEMPEL, 7 West Randolph-st.

PARTNER WANTED — AN ENERGETIC MAN with $1,500, in a business well established and perfectly legitimate. Address O 52, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A HALF INTEREST (MORE or less) in a good country Republican newspaper. Address immediately, with full particulars, P 86, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A GOOD job printing office, or a first-class job printer to undertake a business already established. Address B 6, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED — IN THE PUBLISHING and printing business with $5,000 capital as a safeguard against the amount already invested. Reasons, unsatisfactory health, increasing business demands more facilities and watch than one man's time. Office best located in the city. Everything satisfactorily proven. Address M 34, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, ...; ... sore eyes, ... Dyspepsia cured ... Hours 9 to ... days. One or two pay. 361 West Madison-st.

SPIRITUAL SEANCES WILL BE HELD AT NO. 10 North Ada-st., Tuesday evening.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

This Community Brought to Realize the Usefulness of the Equine Species.

An Extraordinary Revolution Wrought in Four Days.

The City Railway Companies Authorized to Use "Dummies."

Ox Teams and Man-Power Brought into Requisition.

Condition of the Horses Yesterday—Four or Five Deaths Reported.

A Variety of Interesting News from the Stables.

Telegraphic Items Concerning the Disease at Other Points.

CHICAGO.

It is hardly necessary to state that the horse disease still rages. The quiet and comparatively deserted streets of yesterday told the story. There was very little work or business done. Building was at a stand-still. The material delivered last week was all used up, and there was no way of getting more. The street-cars were resting in the barns, and the horses were undergoing treatment. The Nicolson pavement had a rest, and a painful silence pervaded the air. Pedestrians made the best use of their legs. Men, women, and children went on foot, if they went at all. Some of them did not enjoy it, especially those who believe that legs were made to convey their owners to the nearest street-car, and no further. If the prevalence of the disease convinces them that their legs can really stand more exercise, it will not have prevailed in vain. Walking is the best kind of exercise, and if the entire population walked more, we should have a healthier and happier community.

DURATION OF THE DISEASE.

The disease, like the chicken-pox or measles, must have a certain time to run. In the East, it ran its course in about ten days, and we cannot expect that it will cease sooner here, especially if the meteorological conditions continue unfavorable. Every man is doing the best he knows how for his animals. There is no uniformity in the treatment, but much experimenting, and by the time the malady disappears a remedy will probably be discovered. The pharmacopœia is being ransacked from beginning to end, and all sorts of drugs and decoctions are served up to the horse, who is happily ignorant of their ingredients. Horses are human in

NOT RELISHING MEDICINE.

They have a horror of doctors, and, if they get well, the sight of one will scare away sickness forever after. In the barns they are all coughing. If they coughed simultaneously all over the city they would be heard in New York, and might bring the houses down like the walls of Jericho, which, it may be remembered, succumbed to the blast of a trumpet. A unanimous cough might be attended with fearful consequences, but it is not likely to occur. It is recorded that once upon a time, and a very good time it was, it was arranged that all the inhabitants of the world should shout at the same moment, in order that the denizens of the moon might be informed that this planet was inhabited. The time came, and everybody kept still to hear everybody else, except two deaf men, and though they yelled lustily, they yelled in vain. Probably the horses would do the same with regard to coughing.

ON THE USEFULNESS OF HORSES.

Horses, it need hardly be observed, are very useful. Woman has the honor of being "God's last best gift to man," and horses might well put in a claim for the second place. We never fully appreciate the worth of a friend until the friend is taken away, leaving an aching void that cannot be filled. A dead friend is a friend indeed. We think more of him than ever, never mention his faults, and blame ourselves because we were not more kind and affectionate when we had the opportunity. So it is when disease threatens to deprive us of the horse. We mourn him sincerely, not himself exactly, but his services, and feel disposed to remember and enumerate his virtues. He certainly contributes largely to our comfort. When we are born he fetches the doctor. When we go out riding "by moonlight alone," he draws the buggy, and tells not the secrets he hears. He is a reticent animal. He is the motive-power before the hearse that carries us to our last home.

HE LIKES TO GO TO FUNERALS.

They go slow, and he rejoices when the chances and changes of life make him the property of an undertaker. He loves us all; he licks our hand; he kicks our enemies—sometimes ourselves. He propels street cars at five cents a ride, giving employment to large numbers of conductors and drivers. He eats oats, and hay, and corn, affording joy and sometimes profit to the farmer. He drags the plow, and occasionally the plowman. He stands upon his hind legs once and a while. He runs races and runs away. He smashes buggies and gives wages to carriage-makers. He "sniffs the battle afar off," and gallops madly to death in the cavalry charge. He is a courageous creature, under the pressure of circumstances. He wins applause in horse opera, and takes the part of

THE "FIERY UNTAMED STEED,"

with Mazeppa strapped to his back. He is one of the pioneers of civilization on the frontier beyond the city limits. He helps to rebuild the city, conveying the material to the buildings and elevating it to the topmost story. He is a luxury, a comfort, a convenience, a necessity, a docile patient slave, a creature capable of loving and of being loved, interesting and intelligent, competent to do most everything but stand on his head, climb up a ladder, talk, and vote, and in these days of universal suffrage he ought to have the ballot, considering that he knows nearly as much as many that have.

WE APPRECIATE THE HORSE NOW,

if we never did before; we pity him in his suffering; we are kind to him, we nurse him, we pour physic down him, we wrap him in flannel, give him dainty food, restrain the hand raised to strike him; for the time being we become voluntary members of the Humane Society, and are gentle and considerate in proportion to the value of our animals. Will the fit of humanity survive the disease?

ONE HAPPY MAN.

An elderly gentleman, with a gray beard, battered hat, and dripping overcoat, forced his way into the local room of THE TRIBUNE office, last evening, and demanded the City Editor. On being presented to that personage, the old gentleman thrust out his right hand. He said: "I am indebted to you, sir, more than I can tell. You are dollars in my pocket, sir. You have saved me money. My wife and daughters do not know it, but you are my salvation." The City Editor gazed inquiringly at him, and muttered something about being "most happy." The excited gentleman continued: "Yes, sir; you brought the horse disease here; you and your paper. You prevented the cars from running, and now my wife and the girls can't get down town for the life of them. Money is scarce, sir. That $44,000,000 will not be released, and I have only 72 cents in my pocket. What I should do but for the horse disease I don't know. They would be travelling down town, buying right and left, utterly reckless of my inability to meet their extravagant bills. God bless you and the horse disease. You are dollars and salvation to my credit," and he disappeared like a flash of summer lightning.

LATEST FROM THE HORSES.

Our nabobs on the South Side were in the same sorry plight yesterday as they were on Saturday and Sunday, and again had to use "Shoemaker's black mare" to take them to their places of business and to their homes, which exertion created such an appetite that Wabash avenue boarding-house ladies are seriously considering the propriety of raising their prices of board to something like an adequate compensation for the tremendous amount of hash that disappears daily from their tables.

THE STREETS

were again conspicuous by the absence of street-cars, omnibuses, and vehicles of all kinds; but, instead, many novel sights could be observed. The Boston Square Dealers had wagons out with the inscription, "Mules do not catch the epizootic." These wagons were drawn by red-shirted clerks, and the above "motto" must undoubtedly have referred to them. Warner's medicine wagon was propelled by a lot of dirty-shirted and dirty-faced urchins. The "motto" on this wagon was "Necessity Compels," and from the looks of the urchins they were undoubtedly compelled by necessity to do the job. Downer & Bemis supplied their customers with the exhilarating fluid of Gambrinus as usual; there were twelve stalwart brewers harnessed to the wagon, and a stoppage was made at every saloon, where the "horses" unharnessed and rubbed their throats (on the inside) with fusil oil as a preventive against the "epizoot." Many ox-teams could also be observed, and they were stared at as quite a curiosity. Chicago never does things by halves. We mean to be champions in everything, even in the epizootic line; and, according to the way things looked yesterday, this city will be as much superior to other cities in that disease as it is to-day ahead of them on conflagrations.

Two of the 86 horses of Avery Bros. are down quite severely, and the proprietors are apprehensive of losing them.

AT THE BIG STABLES.

Frank Parmelee's horses seem to be doing better; they are coughing less and are commencing to run from their noses. Mr. Parmelee still continues to transfer passengers. The horses at Farwell's stables are still dressed in the height of horse-fashion, and seem quite comfortable in their red flannel stockings. The express wagons of this firm were propelled by drivers who trotted through the rain and mud all day without catching the disease, and they were not blanketed, either. Messrs. Farwell & Co. will have several ox-teams in use to-day. Field & Leiter's horses look about the same as Farwell's, and are dressed in the same style and fashion. All the horses in this stable have the disease in a very mild form, and hopes of their speedy recovery are entertained. This firm has been so fortunate as to secure nine teams of oxen, which they had at work all day yesterday, and they are greatly satisfied with the experiment. Three of the horses belonging to the United States Express Company had the colic night before last, and are now in a dangerous condition. The horses of the American Express Company are down very severely, and one of their horses died of gastric fever yesterday. Dr. Bovett, who has charge of the last two stables, says the symptoms of the disease were gradually becoming worse, and that he now has more horses under treatment that have pneumonia than the epizootic. The horses at T. E. Morris' stable, on Eighteenth street, seem to be getting better. W. H. Young's horses are doing well, with the exception of one, who has the lung fever, and will probably die. There are 50 horses down with the disease at Wilbur & Pike's Omaha Stables on State street, below Twenty-second. These horses are all fast stock, and very valuable. A Bashaw colt, 3 years old, is now dying of lung fever. The proprietors were offered $3,000 for him a few days ago. The 500 horses in Z. I. P. omnibus stables are coughing less and commenced running from their noses. The horses at

THE CITY RAILWAY STABLES

are doing well, with the exception of one, which seems to have pneumonia. Two mules in this stable caught it also, and they do not like it at all. The Company received permission to run dummies on State street at 2 o'clock p. m., and at 4 o'clock a "train," consisting of a dummy and two cars, made its first trip, and was cheered along the line. After a fair trial they will attach about six cars to each dummy.

IN GENERAL.

The horses of the fire department were the last taken sick, the first symptoms of disease having appeared among them last Thursday. They are all now more or less affected, but only two very seriously. The Chief's horse is in a dangerous condition, but it is thought he will recover. There were three runs made yesterday, which did not seem to make the horses worse, although it is hoped there may occur no fires, as every work the horses are compelled to do seems to settle the disease on their lungs. The department is, as yet, able to do all ordinary work that may be required of it.

At the West Van Buren street car stable there is an evident improvement in the condition of the horses, many being now quite well of those earlier taken. They are giving to their horses ten drops of tincture of aconite and belladonna, alternately, every two hours. It was hoped that "Myers' Pneumatic Motor," which stands in the car-house of these stables, would be in use during this week, but the difficulty in procuring a pump of sufficient size to supply it with air will prevent it being used for some time to come.

The livery barn of Haas & Powell, on Madison street, is in a better condition than most livery barns. Here they have 110 horses, 20 only of which are sick. They avoided the disease by administering medicine to the unaffected horses and by keeping their stables clean and free from any disinfectant, which the doctor at these stables (Henry J. Hoffik) most severely denounces, claiming that the air is, by the use of it, made heavy and impure, and the lungs of the horse thereby made liable to disease.

Major J. W. Byne, of Calumet, has sixteen horses, all of which are down with the disease, and some of them have it quite severely. His two mules caught it first. The Major reports that the farmers in the country are greatly alarmed, and refuse to bring anything into the city, and consequently hay has advanced to $20 a load, and is scarce at that price.

The West Side omnibus line were the first to withdraw their horses from labor. The first horses that were taken sick was an indication to them that the disease, then in the East, would extend westward. They have been rewarded by the majority of their horses being now able to work, and it is probable that they will resume operations by next Wednesday or Thursday.

Parmelee & Co. have withdrawn all their horses from general labor, and are transporting only through-baggage, which is light. The through-passengers are transferred mainly at the various junctions of the railroads. They report that travel, by reason of the horse disease, has somewhat fallen off. Their horses are in a good condition, and they hope to resume operations in part the first of next week.

All the horses of the Stockton Freight Line of wagons, 100 in number, are sick, but a number of them are sufficiently well to work if the weather was pleasanter. They have withdrawn their horses from their line, but it is more as a precautionary measure than because the severity of the disease among their horses will prevent their using them.

At the stable of Dwight & Ramey, on Sangamon street, there are a number of turf horses. They report that these seem more liable to the disease than those that have less gentle care. Their feed is two quarts of scalded oats twice a day, and the same amount of bran-mash once a day.

The Post Office horses were down severely yesterday, and the mails had to be hauled by man-power.

"HORSE" EDDY REPORTS

all his horses well again. He says he can cure any horse, that is not too far gone, with his "Magic Powders," which he invented himself. He further says bandaging or blanketing a horse, while being used, is very injurious, because it will create perspiration, and, when the animal stops, creates a counteraction. The horse should be blanketed when stopping. The legs of horses should not be blanketed at all, but rubbed with alcohol mixed with tincture of capsicum until the desired circulation is obtained. The diet should be reduced at least one-half, and should be composed of equal parts of bran and oats, and, in extreme cases, the food should be first scalded, but given cold. Every effort should be made to keep the blood of the horse as near as possible in its normal condition; excessive covering leaves the animal so relaxed as to make him comparatively useless when apparent recovery seems to be indicated. He further remarked that the disease now prevalent, although a new one, should cause no apprehensions of a permanent or fatal character. While not a professional veterinary surgeon, he had found no difficulty in treating his own and his neighbors' horses, every one of which, save one, which was too far advanced when treatment commenced, were now entirely well.

RESULT OF A POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

A veterinary surgeon has made a *post-mortem* examination of a horse that died of the disease on Saturday, and reports as follows:

Having made a *post-mortem* examination of a horse that died on Saturday, it may be of interest to your readers to know the condition in which I found the throat, and to know that the disease has a name. First, the name—acute larygitis; or inflammation of the larynx. I found upon examination the upper part of the larynx, glottis, and epi-glottis very much inflamed. The epi-glottis, which is located on the upper extremity of the trachea, and whose use is to close the top of the trachea whenever the animal swallows, was three times its natural size, very much thickened, hardened, and inflamed. Just below this comes the glottis, which was also much swollen and of a dark brown, almost black, color; and the upper third of the trachea, or wind-pipe, was very much inflamed or swollen, so as to close the upper end of it. There seemed to be a large amount of submucous infiltration of the surrounding parts. There was no exudation, no false membrane, no ulceration, simply acute inflammation with swelling and infiltration of mucous membrane. The cause of this diseased condition may be exposure, colds, hard labor, etc., but most probably it is produced by some atmospheric poison. The treatment should be the same as for a person, but as the horse is a disagreeable animal to take medicine, we cannot expect the same result from medicine that we would in administering to a person; the disease must vary in intensity, like all others; and in mild cases the animal will need but very little medicine; keep them warm and quiet; give one drachm of the carbonate of potash in one-half pint of water, every six hours, and apply to the throat externally equal parts of the oil of cubebs and cinnamon oil, three times a day, until it produces considerable irritation. In the severer forms I should give the potash every two hours until it acted upon the kidneys freely, three times a day; also, take six ounces tincture of bloodroot, six ounces of glycerine, one drachm of each the tincture of iodine and tincture of aconite root and thirty drops of carbolic acid, mix them all together, and give one tablespoonful three times a day, in one-half pint of water; apply a small fly blister to the throat externally, and hold the animal's head over some hot water, and steam it by adding hot brick to the water, at the same time covering the head with a blanket; also, give ten grains of quinine, and one-half grain of morphine night and morning; and if the animal gets so it cannot swallow, I would give one grain of sulphate of morphine, with the hypodermic syringe, night and morning. Keep the animal warm, and wait for nature to produce resolution, or perform the operation called tracheotomy.

MISCELLANEOUS HORSE NOTES.

It is the opinion of horse men that the epidemic in this city has reached a crisis, and that to insure a speedy abatement of the disease, no horses should be worked who are in the least affected, as the result when they are worked is that the disease settles upon the lungs, in which case the animal is in a very serious condition. The disease when it settles upon the lungs is as contagious as at first taking, and will affect all those horses who are in a convalescent state. Therefore, all sick horses on the street should be at once removed, that we may not suffer the severity with which the malady has been attended in the East.

An ordinary occurrence on State street yesterday afternoon, attracted most extraordinary attention. A horse hitched to a buggy determined to show that he was free from disease, began a series of lively movements, whereby he became almost unmanageable. He attracted a crowd of spectators, and made himself a hero of what is now-a days a most remarkable circumstance.

The deaths are few, and only result where the horse has been kept at work after the disease is upon him. It then settles upon the lungs, and is generally fatal. We hear of four deaths yesterday, one of a horse belonging to the Merchants' Union Express Company, one in Walker's stone yard, one in Price place, on the West Side, and Mr. W. W. Boyington's $1,000 animal.

There is always some amusement created by a general calamity. This was exemplified yesterday afternoon by the appearance on the streets of a closed wagon, covered with flags, containing a fife and drum band, sent out by the "Boston One Price Clothing House," drawn by a number of their employes in rubber coats.

Dr. Henry J. Hofolk reports that the disease has not developed any more serious phases, and if horses are properly cared for they will all have recovered in three weeks. He advises that where horses have swollen glands and are dry at the nose, they be steamed every two hours with bran or hay-flowers. This will soften the glands and start their noses to running.

The Fire Patrol, an institution run by the Board of Underwriters, which has on numerous occasions proven its great utility, has submitted to be unhorsed, and, while the sick animals are carefully looked to, have organized to run with the drag-rope, carrying their canvas and axes in a light wagon.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have engaged three more special police, among them Dr. Zaremba, of vapor bath celebrity, and are doing good work, especially on the West Side.

W. W. Boyington lost a fine horse yesterday valued at $1,000. It took cold following the epizootic. Only the greatest caution can save many of the animals now suffering under the malady.

We noticed several grooms more zealous than judicious out with valuable sick horses giving them gentle exercise yesterday. This is wrong, and dangerous. The exposure must be avoided.

In the matter of feed, a peculiar thing has been found at the Stockton stables; horses which would eat nothing else, will eat apples with great relish.

DUMMY ENGINES.

A special meeting of the Council was held yesterday afternoon to consider the question of permitting the horse-railroads to temporarily run their dummies within the city limits. Alderman Holden was in the chair. Present, Aldermen Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, McAvoy, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracey, Cullerton, Bailey, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Bond, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, Carney, Clarke, Busse, Woodman.

Alderman McGennis offered the following ordinance:

Be it ordained, etc.: SECTION 1. That permission and authority be, and the same is hereby, given to the Chicago City Railway Company, and the North Chicago Railway Company, to use on their respective railways dummy engines, propelled by steam, for and during the term of — days, or during the discretion of the Mayor.

SECTION 2. All ordinances and parts of ordinances, conflicting with this ordinance, are hereby repealed. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

Ald. Daggy moved to strike out the words "be it ordained," and insert the word "resolved."

Ald. McAvoy moved to amend by inserting the words "West Division."

Ald. Holden said that was the division where the great trouble was, and if Aldermen could provide some way of getting a dummy over there, they would be much obliged.

Ald. McGennis understood the South Side Company had but two dummy engines, which could not be run around curves, so they could not get over on the West Side.

Ald. Clark thought it wise to include the West Division, since the West Side Companies might have time to get a dummy; the disease might last for some time.

Ald. Tracey offered the following:

Resolved, That the Chicago City Railway Company be and they are hereby requested to run a dummy engine and cars on Archer avenue.

Ald. McAvoy's amendment was adopted.

Ald. Thompson moved to fill the blank with fifteen days.

Ald. Gardner moved to amend so as to make it read, "fifteen days or less, at the discretion of the Mayor." He did not want to give too great a discretion to any one.

Ald. Daggy thought the resolution proper as it was. The horse railroads would put their horses on as soon as they were able, and they would take off the dummies. It was not for their accommodation, but that of the public. They would take off the dummies as soon as possible.

Ald. Clark said they could not tell how long the disease might last, but still it was as well to leave the responsibility of continuance with the Council. There was no doubt the companies would put back the horses, since they were cheaper. As for Mr. Tracey's resolution, he did not think it advisable; it was better to leave the companies to settle where they would run.

Ald. Thompson's motion was agreed to.

Ald. Gardner moved to strike out the words, "or during the discretion of the Mayor."

It was adopted.

Ald. Thompson read the charter to show that a three-fourths vote of the Council was required to pass such a resolution.

Ald. Daggy took the same view, and thought the second section ought to be stricken out.

A later provision of the charter was read, showing that only a majority vote was required.

Ald. Knickerbocker said the representatives of the railway company would accept the proposition to run the dummies.

Ald. Bateham had no fear of the dummy engines being run long. They were few and expensive. He, too, wanted the second section stricken out.

Ald. Daggy's motion was agreed to.

Ald. Bond offered the following amendment:

That, from and after the expiration of the term of fifteen days, all ordinances now in force shall be and remain in force the same as if this resolution had not been passed.

Ald. Clark thought that repealed all ordinances for fifteen days, and allowed the companies to charge a dollar a ride if they please.

Ald. Knickerbocker showed that the charter fixed the rates of fare.

Ald. Bond said the resolution repealed no ordinance; it simply suspended one. It did not affect rates of fare, and was added simply as a matter of safety.

Ald. Clark thought the first resolution strong enough, and that the second one did repeal all ordinances.

Ald. Bond's amendment was lost—yeas, 8; nays, 21.

The resolution was adopted—yeas, 30.

Ald. Tracey's resolution was taken up.

Ald. McAvoy moved to include State street, Indiana avenue, etc.

The resolution was adopted.

The Mayor said two points of objection had been made to such a resolution. It had been feared that the roads might raise their charges to more than 5 cents, and the other, that they might not need the dummies on the road for fifteen days. The disease might pass off before that time, and animal power could be replaced. He had, therefore, to meet those points, drawn up the following additional clause:

That nothing in this resolution shall be construed to permit or authorize said horse, railway companies to charge more than 5 cents fare. This resolution shall be subject to repeal at any meeting of the Common Council before the expiration of said fifteen days.

That last clause he had drawn up for the following reason: It might happen that horses would be alarmed by running those dummies, and there might be accidents, attended with loss of life or limb, and the Council might feel anxious to get rid of the responsibility inside of fifteen days. With a provision of that kind, the Council would not be tied down absolutely to fifteen days. The Aldermen or the Mayor could call the Council together any day, if an exigency arose, and repeal the permit. He therefore suggested the adoption of the additional clause, by way of simple precaution, so as to guard against the liability to damages or abuse of that permission on the part of the horse railways, or their charging more than five cents.

The resolution drawn up by the Mayor was then read.

Ald. McGennis said that the railway companies did not ask that privilege; it was done at the suggestion of the city authorities. The companies could use these engines but with difficulty. They desired to take no advantage whatever of the citizens.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to reconsider the resolution just passed.

Ald. Clark thought that unnecessary. They could also pass the one the Mayor proposed.

The resolution was passed.

The Council adjourned.

TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF.

Chicago City Railway Company took immediate advantage of the above very much needed license, and about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon ran a train from Twenty-second street to Lake, consisting of two large open cars and the dummy. This train will continue to be run, daily, every hour, from Lake street to Twenty-second, first train leaving Twenty-second street at 7 a. m., and the last the commencement of the line at Lake street at 8 p. m. The Company are now repairing the other dummy, and will put it on the track on Wednesday or Thursday, when they will extend their line beyond Twenty-second street.

The North Side Company will probably commence operating their dummies to-day.

OXEN TO THE FRONT.

It has been the impression that the horse-disease would prevent our merchants from filling their country orders. This is very erroneous, as they have not, as yet, been behind on any orders, and rather than be, the inside force will devote part of their time to the transportation to the railroads of the goods they have sold. Nothing will prevent them from filling all orders that may be sent. Country merchants will take note of this.

THE POPULARITY OF OX TEAMS

with merchants, consequent upon the prostration of their horses, is being taken advantage of by our rustic brethren to dispose of their oxen. Yesterday morning at the corner of Washington and Dearborn streets a team of oxen with a card upon their heads upon which was printed in real rustic style "For Sale," might have been seen. The owner, upon being questioned as to their price, acknowledged, with all blandness, that he was asking about twice their worth, because he was sure he would get it, by reason of the great demand for them.

Messrs. P. B. Weare & Co., commission merchants, and S. B. Chase & Co., telegraphed to Iowa, for several yoke of oxen for their own and others use. Mr. Weare says he drove oxen in his youth from Sioux City to Fort Randall, and can say "gee" and "haw" so as to guide the most stubborn steer. He thinks that profanity enters largely, but unnecessarily, into the vernacular of ox drivers, and is fearful of the effect of the introduction of oxen into the community, believing that it will have a bad influence upon the youth of the city, and teach them new and strange imprecations.

Field, Leiter & Co., have stabled all their horses and are transporting their goods by ox-power. They had fourteen yoke working yesterday, and will put on more to-day. A great crowd gathered on Market street, yesterday morning, at the side entrance, much amused to see the heavily loaded trucks hauled by ox teams. They generally did their work, with the demure patience, they would haul saw-logs in the bosom of a wild wood. Most of the teams are hired and with their accomplished drivers, who beat them like men long used to the business.

The United States Express Company has received six yoke of oxen from Wisconsin, and four from Indiana. Five yoke arrived yesterday morning, and were put on the road in the afternoon, to take the place of men and boys, employes of the company, who have been performing feats of draft since the disease incapacitated that corporation's horses.

Messrs. Miller Brothers & Keep, general hardware dealers, No. 19 Lake street, were not willing to see their communications cut off, and their ox-team was the first on the street, and the firm have thus been able to go on with their shipments interrupted, as important to themselves as to their customers.

Hamlin, Hale & Co. have withdrawn no teams as yet, although they are only using their horses in necessary cases. If the disease prostrates their teams they can have forty yoke of oxen in service at once, if necessary.

C. H. Fargo & Co. have been little delayed. They have sent, however, for four yoke of oxen, that they may be in readiness for any trouble.

THE SUBURBAN TRAINS.

The suburban trains of the Michigan Southern and the Chicago & Rock Island Railroads did a good business yesterday, and greatly to the satisfaction of South Side residents. The number will be immensely increased as the public begin to appreciate the new connection between their homes and business. To enter a warmed and luxurious car at Twenty-second street and points below, and glide smoothly townward, stopping easily at all crossings, and moving without jar or jolt, was something so entirely unlike usual street-car experiences, that it came soothingly to the mind of the citizen harrassed by his sick horse, and the general equinine embargo. The railroads have done nobly in this thing, and if the public make the use of the advantages they deserve, it is by no means certain that we have not established a new era of city communications, easier, speedier, and every way more satisfactory, practically leaving the street-cars to the service of shorter routes.

THE NORTHWESTERN ROAD.

On and after to-day, and during the suspension of travel on the street railroads, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will run extra accommodation trains on the Galena Division, between Western avenue and the Wells street depot, as follows: Leave Western avenue at 6:30 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 6 p. m.; and leave the Wells street depot at 7 a. m., and hourly thereafter until 6:30 p. m.; trains stopping both ways at Leavitt street, Robey street, Wood street, Ashland avenue, Ada street, Ann street, Carpenter street, Sangamon street, Halsted street, and Canal street. The fare will be 10 cents.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Changes have been made in the time-table of the Illinois Central Railroad for the accommodation of those who are suffering inconvenience on account of the horse-disease. Trains going south will leave the Central depot as follows: 6:10 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 12:10 p. m., 1:00 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:16 p. m., 6:10 p. m., and 11:00 p. m. Trains will arrive at the Central Depot from Grand Crossing and Dalton Junction at 6:56 a. m., 7:45 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 12:00, 1:45 p. m., 2:25 p. m., 5:20 p. m. and 7:35 p. m.

THE C., R. I. & P. R. R.

Yesterday, and every day until further notice, an accommodation train ran and will run between the Harrison street depot of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and Thirty-ninth street, as follows: Leaving Harrison street at 7 a. m., and hourly thereafter until 7 p. m., and, returning, leave Thirty-ninth street at 7:30 a. m. and hourly thereafter, stopping both ways at all crossings. Fare 10 cents.

TO THE STOCK YARDS.

During the present corner on conveyances the Michigan Southern Railroad Company will run a train from the Harrison Street depot to the Stock Yards and return every two hours.

HORSES IN THIS COUNTRY.

The prevalence of the horse disease, which has so disastrously affected business in this city and in other parts of the country during the last two weeks, makes it of some interest to note how vast is the capital invested in horses in this country, which has been placed in jeopardy by the epidemic. The number of the horses in the country has more than doubled since 1850, and is estimated to have been 8,990,000 in February last. They are estimated to have been worth $659,707,916, the average price of each animal being $73.37. They are owned in the largest numbers in New York, Texas, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Pennsylvania—the great agricultural States of the country. There are also in the United States 1,275,300 mules, valued at $8,342,229. The gross value of the horses and mules of the whole country is $780,735,232, compared with $321,563,693 in oxen and other cattle; $329,408,983 in milch cows; $88,771,197 in sheep, and $138,733,828 in hogs. It will be seen from these figures how serious an inroad would be made upon the business of the country if, from any cause, we should be deprived of our horses permanently, or for any length of time. It is a fact, in spite of the great additions that are constantly making to the means of general locomotion, that the demand for horses is rapidly growing in all parts of the world. The horse is an indispensable agent in civilization. Every one has been made to feel how much discomfort as well as actual loss is entailed upon the community by the absence of horses for a few days from their usual work, but it is too early yet to ascertain the actual diminution of numbers which will result from the disease now raging. The number of horses in the country has increased very rapidly since the close of the war, and for the past year or longer the price of horseflesh has been much reduced. If the result of the epidemic shall be to raise the value of good horses for a time, some of the horsemen will not be sorry.

ELSEWHERE.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 4.—At last the horse epidemic has struck our city. Up to Saturday, not a case was reported, but this morning it seemed to burst forth suddenly in our midst, and reports have constantly been received. Up to this writing it is estimated that no less than fifty cases of the malady are under treatment in this city. No fatal cases are as yet reported.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The horse disease is rapidly abating in this city, and the streets seem to have their usual number of horses. Large numbers, however, still show a running nose, and others slight symptoms of the distemper. The mortality was not so great yesterday as on Saturday, but many deaths occurred.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Evening.—There was an increased number of horses on the streets to-day; also an increase in the number of cars running on the different railroad routes. The disease is evidently abating, but it will be some time yet, from the condition of the horses, before the disease disappears from the city and neighborhood.

A physician of Jersey City has four patients under his charge, who have been taken down, within the past two days, with complaints similar to the epidemic now prevailing among the horses. The doctor states that, about thirty years ago, an epidemic broke out somewhat similar to this one, and was followed by a like epidemic among the human species.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The horse disease has caused a partial suspension of business. Few horses are on the street. Most of the cars have been withdrawn. Two deaths are reported. An attempt to run dummies failed, the wheels not fitting the track. Clear weather is improving the sick horses.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 4.—A few cases of the horse disease have appeared here, but no fear is entertained that it will spread. The day is rainy and cold, and very favorable to the malady, and there may be an increase to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The President's horses are sick. Man power has been substituted for horse power in many cases. Mails are thus carried. The Departments suffer from the sickness of their horses. No street-cars are running to-day. Very few hacks are in service. Nineteen-twentieths of the horses in the District are suffering in a mild form. Several deaths are reported. The malady has also reached the mules. Vehicles are driven slowly, and the animals are otherwise treated with care.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—There is as yet no abatement of the horse disease here.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The horse epidemic has so far abated that one would not suspect its being here at all. Many horses have recovered, and most are convalescent. The canal horses are worse than the others, and a few boats are detained.

BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The disease began to show yesterday, in Brooklyn, new and alarming symptoms, attended by swelling legs and a discharge of blood from the nose and ulcerated throat. Twenty deaths are reported.

NORFOLK, VA.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 4.—The horse disease has disabled nearly all the laboring horses here, and many in the surrounding country. The street cars have stopped running.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 4.—There is no improvement in the horse disease.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Nov. 4.—The horse disease has made its appearance in this place.

KINGSTON, N. Y.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Four deaths from the horse disease are reported to-day. The infection is spreading more widely.

LANSING.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—The epizootic has broken out in Lansing, Mich.

PEORIA, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 4.—Some fears are entertained that the horse disease will make its appearance here, for the reason that a distemper similar to the epizootic epidemic has shown itself among some horses. The damp, rainy weather is very favorable, and a few days will show whether there are any grounds for apprehension.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

The statement sounds incredible, but it is none the less true, that, in spite of suspended street-car travel, and the general disability prevailing in the horse kingdom, together with a cold and drizzling rain, Aiken's Theatre was more than half filled, last night, on the occasion of the initial performance of "Humpty Dumpty," with George L. Fox as the leading attraction. If a theatre could be half filled under such circumstances, what might have been in pleasant weather, and, with the customary means of travel, unimpeded? People would have been hurried away from the door every night of the engagement, and will be yet, no doubt, if our affairs get straightened around within the next two weeks. This is the "Humpty" of all "Humpties," and Fox is the only Fox. So far as man can be great, whose only mission on earth is to evolve transcendant fun and nonsense, Fox is great, and it is certainly something to be the greatest of living clowns. His whole *forte* lies in his wonderful facial expression, which is simply immense. He relies not at all upon bodily gymnastics and contortions; in fact, his gestures are few and far between; his countenance does it all, and does it as not even words could do. He is admirably supported by his brother, C. K. Fox, as *Pantaloon*, and by Mr. Ravel and Miss Blanc as *Harlequin* and *Columbine*. The pantomime has been handsomely placed upon the stage in point of scenic and transformation effects, and it is to be hoped that the liberal outlay made by Mr. Aiken in this direction may not continue to be requited by epizootic and equinoctial. The public need fun once in a while, and everybody will wish that we may see the end of our present difficulties long before "Humpty Dumpty's" diminutive pony gets the catarrh and is sent abroad for his health. The incidental features of the performance are in the main of the highest order. We have had no finer athletes than the Wilson Brothers; Mons. Marten's burlesque of the "Carnival of Venice" is a genuine oddity in violin solos. Senor Cassell's wire evolutions are excellent; the infant velocipede exercise is especially neat; and the cat duett by the Martens is something almost inhuman in its feline fidelity to nature. The latter was received with the most uproarious approval, and won a hearty *encore*. From first to last, the performance is notably fine.

A NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Messrs. R. M. Hooley and John W. Blaisdell will go East next week for the purpose of engaging a first-class dramatic company for Hooley's Theatre. Their design is to secure a company equal to any in America, paying especial attention to the requisites necessary for the production of elegant comedy and the best modern dramas, and Mr. Hooley has determined to thoroughly test Chicago's appreciation of plays superbly mounted and finely produced in all respects. Mr. Blaisdell, always a favorite actor in this city, will be a prominent member of the company, as will also Mr. J. C. Padgett, who will assume the stage management. If Mr. Hooley shall be equally fortunate in the selection of the remaining members of this new company, we think we need have no fears for the future. The new order of things will begin on or about Dec. 23.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Among her other woes, *Fanchon* last night surveyed the melancholy spectacle of a nearly empty auditorium. We all know why it was so, and all trust that before the week is over Maggie Mitchell may have the pleasure of seeing her many friends out in full force. The play is excellently cast, and is placed upon the stage with a perfection peculiar to McVicker's.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

It must not be supposed that, because "Humpty Dumpty" is splendidly produced elsewhere, it is neglected or poorly done at Hooley's by the Abbott & Kiralfy Combination. Indeed, there are many distinctive feature of excellence which, under ordinary circumstances, would win a large share of public attention. Notable among these are the specialties of the Kiralfys, chief among which is the Shield Ballet, which is one of the finest effects of the kind that have been given by this talented troupe. Here, too, great care has been taken in the matter of scenery and mechanical effects.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Fortunate in being situated in the heart of a densely populated residence district, the Academy of Music drew a large attendance last night to see the "Black Crook." The spectacle is handsomely produced, and will doubtless be well patronized.

THE LATEST RAILROAD BUTCHERY.

Three Men Killed and Many Wounded—A Telegraph Operator to Blame—The Heroic Tyndall—"Thank God, It Was Not My Fault!"

From the New York Sun, Nov. 2.

At 6 o'clock on Thursday evening the mail passenger train which left New York at 4 o'clock, collided with a coal train coming from an opposite direction, on the Jamesburg Branch of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, near Monmouth Junction. Three men were killed outright, and nearly a dozen others were injured, some of them seriously.

A reporter learned yesterday from eye-witnesses of the smash-up that the coal train was ordered to proceed to Monmouth Junction by the telegraph operator at Jamesburg, although the passenger train was nearly due and had the right of way. The engineer of the coal train, Jacob Tyndall, started at once. He had nearly reached the Junction when the passenger train was met coming at full speed. No whistle was blown or other signal given by either train, but the two locomotives came together with terrific crash. The force of the collision was much lessened, however, by the effort of Tyndall, who reversed his engine as soon as he saw the locomotive of the passenger train approaching. But the two locomotives were completely wrecked; the coal cars were piled one upon another in heaps of fragments. The passenger cars were telescoped, and, a moment after the collision, lay in a mass scarcely less confused and inextricable than the coal cars. The boiler of the coal locomotive exploded a few minutes after the shock came, carrying pieces of the locomotive and of a watchman's cabin near the track, to a distance of over a hundred feet.

The killed are James Quinn, the fireman of the coal train, who was crushed at the first blow, and whose remains were scarcely recognizable. Oba Freeman, fireman of the passenger train, who was fatally injured, and lay insensible during the night, expired yesterday morning. Jacob Tyndall, the engineer of the coal train, who died during the night, had both legs broken, and was internally injured. Daniel Davidson, the engineer of the passenger train, had his head severely cut, and an arm broken. A brakeman known as George had his right leg fractured, and was internally injured. The mail agent and several of the passengers were severally bruised, though none were fatally injured. In the train there were seventy-five passengers, whose escape from instant death was miraculous. The place at which the accident occurred was so far removed from any inhabitated place that there was no surgical aid at hand except that which fortunately was found in one of the passengers. This was ex-Governor Newell, who is a physician by profession, and who rendered most valuable service as soon as he could extricate himself from the ruins. Mr. Buckalew, the Superintendent of the Amboy Division, was on the train, and he hurried back immediately to the Junction, and telegraphed for locomotives and cars to remove the passengers and *debris*. The work of removing the wreck was continued all night and all day yesterday, and at 7 o'clock last night, when our reporter left, the fires made of the ruined cars were still burning.

The accident was the result, it is said, of a most stupid and criminal negligence. The telegraph operator, who, under the direction of Mr. Robert Stewart, Superintendent of Telegraphing, has charge of the moving trains, gave Tyndall the order to move on, without the shadow of an excuse or order for the fearful risk. Tyndall, when he saw the passenger train coming, reversed, and well nigh stopped his train without the aid of brakemen. His last words were, "Well, thank God for one thing; I can die with a clear conscience in this thing, for it was not my fault." But Davidson, the engineer of the passenger locomotive, made no effort whatever to stop his train. He had brakemen at command, and his train was supplied with the Westinghouse air-brake, which it is claimed can stop a train almost instantly. Whether the last-named appliance was relied upon by him and found worthless, as had been the case in a previous accident, is not known, for Davidson has made no explanation.

The wounded were removed to New Brunswick, and the corpses of the dead were taken to their homes. Each of the dead men left a family; the heroic Tyndall having a wife and five children, who are now penniless.

London Equipages.

Carriage horses in London are now almost always "jobbed,"—that is, hired for the season, or sometimes for the year. This applies to some of the finest pairs in London, for whose hire a large sum is paid. The convenience of the plan is that it saves trouble, and if a horse falls dead it can be instantly replaced without cost to the hirer. The carriage horses in London have shown a decided improvement since the fall of the second empire. Louis Napoleon's agents and Parisian grandees were previously continually buying up the finest. A pair of fine coach horses costs from $1,000 to $2,000. Those of the late Lord Foley, who died two years ago, were long noted as the finest in London. That nobleman sold his ancestral estates for $4,500,000 to the present Earl of Dudley, and, concentrating all his forces on his London establishment, achieved the proud distinction of having the best dinners and best appointed equipage and servants in the town.

Oddly enough, it is the custom for people who have grand equipages to make their bravest show at 8 o'clock in the evening, when they go out to dinner, and when there is no one in the streets. The coachman and footman are then in their finest liveries, the former sitting imbedded in his hammock-cloth on the box of the stage coach. When my lord and my lady are in, the two Jeameses jump up on their perch behind, each with a long gilt-mounted cane in his hand. When they have deposited their load they pull up the shutters of the carriage, and, mounting the box, one on each side of the coachman, thus return at a slow rate to the stables. This is a very old custom, which has been handed down by generations of Jeameses.

Paper Car Wheels.

It is stated that a Connecticut railroad is about to make a trial of the so-called paper car wheels under the forward truck of their locomotives. These wheels are costly, but run safely and easily; they have been known for some time to car builders, but their introduction into general use has been prevented by the expense. Sheets of common straw paper are forced into a compact mass by a pressure of 350 tons. The mass of paper is turned perfectly round, and by a pressure of twenty-five tons a hub is forced into a hole in the centre. This paper wheel, by a pressure of 250 tons, is next forced into a steel tire with one-quarter of an inch bevel upon its inner edge. Two circular iron plates are then bolted on to the tire to keep the paper filling in place. By this arrangement the steel tire rests upon the paper only, and partakes of its elasticity. It is claimed that these wheels wear longer than those of any other description, injure the tracks less, and run with less noise.

On Sunday evening, a ruffian named Kelly, at Piqua, Ohio, knocked Charles Scherzinger down by a fist blow. Scherzinger died on Monday forenoon from the effects of the blow. Kelly has been arrested.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE of front rooms; large closets in each; gas, fire, and use of bath-room; suitable for a lady and gentleman or 2 gentlemen. 191 West Madison-st., Room 11.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RAPID COMpositor. Steady and strictly temperate. Address 113 South Morgan-st., up stairs.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible] Cocoaine for the hair.

Pimples removed and the skin made [illegible] by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by [illegible] & Co., New York.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depressed Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro [illegible] Elixir of Calisaya Bark [illegible] best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co. [illegible] and sold by Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. [illegible] BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

DIED.

BAIN—Nov. 4, George Bain, aged [illegible] months.
Funeral from his brother's residence, [illegible] Wednesday 6th.

LAWLEY—At her residence on [illegible] Mrs. Susan Lawley, in the 67th year of her age.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

ROGERS—In this city on the 3d inst. [illegible] Rogers, aged 51 years.
Funeral from the residence of her son, [illegible] 22 Park-av., Tuesday the 5th inst., at [illegible] Friends of the family invited.

The funeral of the late Michael Ka[illegible] St. Bridget's Church, Bridgeport, to-day [illegible] November, at 10:30. Cars from depot [illegible] etery.

BURTIS—In this city, Nov. 3, at the residence of [illegible] Gould, after a lingering illness, [illegible] John E. Burtis, only child of Solomon Gould, [illegible] years.
Funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, [illegible] South Sangamon-st.

MASON—On the morning of the 4th, [illegible] dence, 131 West Monroe-st., Chicago, [illegible] Alex. Mason, aged 65 years.
Funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 11 o'clock [illegible]
Toronto, Ont., papers please copy.

DE BAPTISTE—In St. Charles, Ill., [illegible] anna Brischo, beloved wife of the Rev. R. De Baptiste, aged 25 years.
Funeral from the Olivet Baptist Church, [illegible] 5th, at 10 o'clock a. m.
Detroit, Mich.; Cincinnati, O.; Louisville and New Orleans, La., papers please copy.

HANIFIN.—At his residence, No. [illegible] Wabash [illegible] the 3d inst., at 7 a. m., Owen Hanifin, aged [illegible]
Interment in Calvary Cemetery on Tuesday [illegible] inst. Cars will leave the depot at 1 o'clock [illegible] ping at the Rolling Mills to accommodate the [illegible] the deceased.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

Dry Goods,
Piece Goods, Hosiery, Knit Goods, Notions, &c.,
Including a large line of KID and BERLIN GLOVES,
AT AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 5, AT 9½ A. M.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

WE HAVE ANOTHER LARGE LOT
OF THOSE
Best Rochester and New York city made Women's, Misses' and Children's Serge, Foxed, Oil, Goat and Kid Button and Polish
BOOTS & SHOES
THAT WE SHALL SELL
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, at 9 1-2 a. m.
Bear in mind that the above are in addition to our [illegible] large Catalogue Sale of
Men's, Boys' and Youths', Women's, Misses', and Children's Wear.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

PROMPT DELIVERY
OF ALL BOOTS AND SHOES
That may be bought at our Wednesday Sale of Nov. [illegible] we have arranged for, and buyers can depend upon finding an ELEGANT STOCK and GET THEIR PURCHASES HOME PROMPTLY.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

THAT LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
EASTERN FURNITURE
has arrived, and housekeepers will find it for their interest to make an effort to attend its sale at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, at 9½ a. m.
GEORGE P. GORE & CO.
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

OUR SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
Of Thursday, Nov. 7, at 9 1-2 a. m.
Will be still more attractive than any of our previous large sales of
Fancy China Ware, German Toys and Fancy Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
Dry Goods,
CLOTHING, WOOLLENS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.,
at auction, on WEDNESDAY morning, Nov. 6, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st. We offer in this sale many consignments which must be closed by order of shippers.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT STOCK
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Clothing, Piece Goods, etc.
AT AUCTION
ON
THURSDAY Morning, Nov. 7, at 9 1-2 o'clk,
At our SALES ROOMS, 85 and 87 Market-st.
By order of GEO. B. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

SOUTH SIDE
Residence Property
AT AUCTION,
Friday, November 8, at 2 o'clock p. m.,
ON THE PREMISES.
House and Lot No. 750 Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., east front.
The house has eight rooms, lot 42 feet front by 235 feet deep. Title perfect, with abstract. Terms of Sale, $2,000 cash, $2,000 in one year, balance in five years with 10 per cent interest. Cottage Grove-av. cars run past the property.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
85 and 87 Market-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
ALEX. VON WENDT'S
Collection of Paintings
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTON,
ON THURSDAY, NOV. 7.
At 2½ o'clock, p. m., at the new store, No. [illegible] State-st., just around the corner from Noble's, on Van Buren-st.
Among this valuable collection of paintings, are many from the most celebrated artists, such as Landscape [illegible] Fieldhetter; Cattle Scene in Italy, near Modena, [illegible] Reinhardt; Landscape and Winter Scenes, by Doll; [illegible] bunn, by E. Wilson; The Earl of Strafford on His Way to Execution, by Ward; Happy Moments of Charles [illegible] Windsor, by Amburg; Maiden Thoughts by the [illegible] by Schonborn; Cow Shed, by Gauerman; [illegible] Rebecca Preparing to Receive Joseph, by [illegible] by Correggio; Horse Farm, by Von Prince; the Morning and Evening Scenes, by Corp; [illegible] Santa Clara by the Troops of the [illegible] 1862, by Wouverman; [illegible] Cromwell's Camp Ready; Cattle Scene Between the [illegible] Scene, by Wagner, in 140 B. C., by Wouverman; [illegible] Saxons and The Bertram-Gis, Constance, Paul & [illegible] works of [illegible] others. [illegible] Roads, and Sons and latest styles, by Wm. F. Noble & Co. [illegible] made in [illegible]
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME 26.

B. F. NO[illegible]
The largest store [illegible]
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137 & 13[illegible]
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IS OVE[illegible]
But the unfavorable co[illegible] meteorologically, co[illegible] Our horses are all a[illegible] with the Equionarea. [illegible] heavily for Liniment an[illegible] ed Oats.

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Offer their Stock o[illegible]
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At very low figures fo[illegible] next 30 days, to meet ex[illegible] es. Their stock is large[illegible] their prices the lowest.
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Small expenses, small profits, low pr[illegible]

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CHEAP LOT[illegible]
MUST BE SOLD
30 Lots on Halsted and Burling-sts., between [illegible] and Sophia-sts, at $800 to $900 each. These lots [illegible] 125 feet; are just outside the fire limits, in a good [illegible] borhood, near street cars, schools, &c. Title perfect [illegible]
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Newest Styles. Reasonable Price[illegible]
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ALL YOUR[illegible]
Overdue Claims, Bills, Notes, Accounts, &c., [illegible] in any part of the country, by suit or otherwise, [illegible] attorneys' fees, by FRASIER'S MERCANTILE [illegible] LECTION AGENCY, 146 East Madison-st.
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On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current [illegible]
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163 East Washingt[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.
HORSE DISEAS[illegible]
The present horse disease is caused by parasitic [illegible] cula, a certain entozoa floating in the air, which [illegible] attacks the mucous membranes of the respiratory or[illegible] the horse by inhalation. The only way to reach the [illegible] of the disease is by inhalation. A. AREND prepa[illegible] inhalent which is at the same time a preventive [illegible] cure; easily applied; used with marvelous succ[illegible] many horses.
For sale by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, corner [illegible] burn and Lake-sts.; Clacius & Co., 322 West Madis[illegible] and by the manufacturer.
A. AREND, Chemi[illegible]
321 West Madison-st., corner of Bishop-[illegible]
Price, $1 per bottle.

BOOKS.
HADLEY BROTHER[illegible]
WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS & STATIONER[illegible]
136 STATE-ST., [illegible]
Have on hand a large stock suitable for the season, b[illegible] at lowest prices from first hands. Call and examin[illegible] fore purchasing.
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Silent Sewing Machin[illegible]
An Extra Shipment of 500 Machines is expected [illegible] Orders may now be filled promptly.
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